MAY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,627—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12-8	7-0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo	12-8 7-0
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmo	25-0 13-8
28-0 15-0		28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 15-0
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"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL ..	5300	1000	E. Stewart.....	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE," leaving on the 28th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of fee, in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,000	650	5th June.
MARIA TERESA.	G. Cossoich..	4,200	600	5th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey [illegible] and to Trieste.
[illegible]ers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd [illegible]NDISI on the 24th of each month.
[illegible]rs and their luggage are conveyed free on [illegible]e Company's steam launch on the day o[illegible]

[illegible] TO RED SEA PORTS.

[illegible]tain. Tons. H. P. To sail on
[illegible]ich ....4,200 600 15th July.
[illegible] Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah,

[illegible]MBO, PENANG,
[illegible]D HONGKONG.

[illegible] Tons. H.P. To sail on
[illegible]....3,500 550 11th June.
[illegible]board after sunset on the
[illegible]ht, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible]ch Gate Street, Bombay, 14th

[illegible]F STEAMERS.

[illegible]OOL CALLING
[illegible]EILLES.

[illegible]ander. Tons. H.P. To sail.
[illegible] Hughes ....4,100 500 15th June.
[illegible]has been specially built and adapted [illegible] the Bombay Trade, and carries both [illegible]ardess. Cabins are all on deck and [illegible]gines.
[illegible]rticulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
[illegible], 22nd May 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
RMENIA	G. H. Read	3395	480	30th May.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON.

S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, Captain GEO. READ, sailing 30th May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
Fares to Marseilles very moderate.
Passengers can also book to Liverpool (by sea all the way) or to London (Overland from Marseilles).
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
mbay, 21st May 1889. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 2nd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain, DETTLESON, sails as above on MONDAY, the 3rd June 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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"MANDARIN"
AMBER SATIN MOIRE NOTE-PAPER.
THE LATEST NOVELTY IN HIGH CLASS NOTE-PAPER.
Boxed Five Quires, Octavo size .....Rs. 2-4.
Boxed Five Quires, Albert size .....Rs. 2-0.
Envelopes to match, Court Shaped, boxed in One Hundred, Rs. 2 and...Re. 1-12.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
Under New and Experienced Management
OPPOSITE THE FRENCH BANK, FORT, BOMBAY
Rooms open to sea-breeze.
TERMS MODERATE.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

BISCUITS ! BISCUITS !!
FRENCH BISCUITS IN VARIETIES.

Bath Oliver.	Maccaroons.
Dessert.	Malta.
Cocoanut.	Oaten.
Chocolate Cream.	Chocolate Wafers.
Ice Wafers.	Orange Desserts.

And Fifty other Varieties in Stock.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus, For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.
Bombay Branch : GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing [illegible] packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.
We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.—

Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.	Rs.	4	0 to 5	8
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe			6	0
Shears, various sizes	Rs.	3	8 to 7	8
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in., Re. 1-8; 8 in.	,,		2	0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	,,	2	0 to 5	0
Vine or Grape Scissors	,,	1	8 to 3	0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	,,	2	0 to 3	8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn handles	,,	2	4 to 2	12
Flower Gatherers	,,	2	0 to 4	8
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	,,		6	8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON, 1889.
RELIABLE WATERPROOF GARMENTS.

MESSRS. A., L. & W. keep Cooper, Box & Co.'s world-wide worn Garments. All Seams are STITCHED THROUGH as well as taped, rendering it impossible for them to come apart as so frequently occurs in the Inferior Makes.
A large Consignment now to hand, and the Prices will be found most moderate for such Splendid Garments.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

JAS. McCABE WATCHES,

SO long and so deservedly, so greatly prized (priced ?), so universally popular, and now so widely regretted, were a striking example of the tenacity with which an idea once received into the Indian mind will flourish and expand independently of either nourishment or cultivation. Nearly an entirely new generation has grown up since Jas. McCabe retired from business and withdrew his name from the trade, and a few persons have already mastered the fact that the supply of the old Jas. McCabe's Watches has ceased. It is therefore a pleasure to us to be able to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on our part, that we now make a Gold Hunting Three-quarter Plate Lever Key-winding Watch identical in quality, construction, size, and appearance with the old favourite Jas. McCabe, and made by some of the very same first-class men formerly employed by him. To these highly finished and accurate Gold Watches we have given the appropriate name of the Jas. McCabe, though bearing our own Name and Guarantee. Price Rs. 350. Lady's size Rs. 310.

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BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in herapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH-CLASS WATCHES

OF the finest quality only. They guarantee their Watches to be provided with all the latest Inventions.

GUARANTEE VARIATION
ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

MARCKS & CO.'S Heavy 18-Carat Gold Standard best English Keyless LEVER WATCH with all the Latest Improvements, including A Gold HAIRSPRING, Crystal-face .....Cash RS. 390

The same as above in HUNTING Case...Cash RS. 430

MARCKS & CO.'S 18-Carat Gold Crystal Keyless Lever DOUBLE-TIME WATCH, having a 12-hour and a 24-hour Dial with a Double Set of Hands, GOLD HAIR-SPRING, the very Finest Works.....Cash RS. 325

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PRESENTATION WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled, or Richly Jewelled Cases.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

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GENUINE ITALIAN WINES.

CAPRI G. Scala, Rs. 18 per doz.
CHIANTI Ricasoli, Rs. 18 per doz.
VERMOUTH Cinzano, Rs. 18 per doz.
Barolo, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

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LADIES' SHIRTS.

WE have introduced these extremely Comfortable and Cool GARMENTS for the HOT WEATHER. THEY ARE WELL FITTING, NEAT, BECOMING, AND ECONOMICAL; MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS, ANY SHAPE COLLARS ATTACHED.

Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs.....	per half dozen	Rs. 18
Best Scotch Oxford Matte, an immense Selection	,,	,, 21
Tropical Flannel, Unshrinkable and very Thin	,,	,, 24
Silk and Wool, the Coolest and most Luxurious material, manufactured in White and neat Stripes and Checks.....	,,	,, 36

Measurement Forms and Patterns, post free.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuingitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera & Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 '864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW at CHOWPATTY for the Monsoon. Rent only Hundred a month. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	,,	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

WANTED TO LEASE A BUNGALOW in Marine Lines. Apply to
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House Agent.
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DIAMONDS were never so well worth buying as they are at the present moment. We never had a more complete, varied, and choice Display of these universally popular and beautiful Gems on View.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
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BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
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INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!!
TUESDAY, 28TH MAY,
"EAST LYNNE."
WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY,
"LA SONNAMBULA."
THURSDAY, 30TH MAY,
"LA MASCOTTE."
FRIDAY, 31ST MAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. CHAS. HARDING.
"GRAND DUCHESS."
NOVELTY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE,
"LA BELLE HELENE."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. GEO. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
N.B.—All accounts against the Company must be presented for payment on FRIDAY, 31st, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

RAILWAY-SHAPE WATCHES.
SILVER open-faced Lever-capped, keyless, 4 Holes Jewelled, Enamel Dial, named Seconds, by John Jones, of 338, Strand, London. Price Rupees 80, net Cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT OOTACAMUND.
C. S. No. 38 OF 1887 O. S.
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.
AND
1. TORIN THATCHER,
2. HENRY DAVID MORRIN JONES,
3. JOHN WILLIAM MINCHIN, Administrators to the Estate and Effects of JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON MORANT, deceased, } Defendants
4. GEORGE TITO BRICE.
5. HENRY NAPIER BRUCE ERSKINE.

STATEMENT of claim under section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
The Plaintiffs' claim is to have an account taken of what is due to them for principal, interest, expenditure and costs as transferree of a mortgage of Bella Vista property, dated 13th January, 1883, made between Torin Thatcher of the one part and H. D. M. Jones of the other part, and of a further charge of the said property and mortgage of moveables in the house thereon, dated 11th August, 1883, made between the same parties.
The Plaintiffs allege that on the 21st day of June, 1887, there was the sum of Rs. 34,343-14-8, and claim that such sum with further interest, costs and expenditure may be enforced by sale of the mortgaged premises remaining in their possession and that the first defendant may be decreed to pay any deficiency, if the sale proceeds are insufficient to meet the claim.
BARCLAY & MORGAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT OOTACAMUND.
O. S. No. 32 of 1887.
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED..... Plaintiffs.
1. GENERAL T. THATCHER .....
2. H. D. M. JONES .....
3. JOHN WILLIAM MINCHIN ..... } Defendants.
4. GEORGE TITO BRICE .....
5. HENRY NAPIER BRUCE ERSKINE..
To GEORGE TITO BRICE, fourth Defendant above-named.
WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted a suit against you and the other defendants herein for Rs. 34,343-14-8, you are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 7th day of August 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named Plaintiffs, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your Pleader any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 4th day of May 1889.
(By order.) C. STANISLAUS,
Sheristadar.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI RUTTONBAI, widow and administratrix of SORABJEE JEEJEEBHAI, has contracted to sell to VIRCHUND DEEPCHUND and SOONDERDAS PREMJEE, Executors of the late Seth MORARJEE GOCULDASS, the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim upon the said premises or any portion thereof, either by way of gift, sale, lease, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of vacant Pension Tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Pedder Road near Mahaluxmi, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by rough admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under one or more or parts of the following numbers:—No. 636, new No. 2881, old Survey No. 81 and new Survey Nos. 7095, 7113 and 7119—and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Pedder Road, on the West and North by the property belonging to the estate of the late Seth Morarjee Gocouldas, and on the South by the property of Naroujee Mooljee.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1889.
JAFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHAW & KANGA,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ENGLISH WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE at the Library.
LOCAL MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Athenæum	1	0
British Medical Journal	2	0
Catholic Times and Opinion	1	0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	1	0
Engineer	3	0
Engineering	3	0
English Mechanic and World of Science	1	0
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Funny Folks	1	0
Fairplay	1	0
Graphic	2	0
Home News	2	0
Illustrated London News	2	0
Lancet	3	0
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Mail (Tri-weekly)	3	0
Overland Mail	2	0
Pall Mall Budget	1	0
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Public Opinion	1	0
Punch	1	0
St. James's Budget	2	0
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Truth	2	0
Tablet	2	0
Times (Weekly Edition)	1	0
Tit-Bits	1	0
Vanity Fair	2	0
World	2	0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DURING Mr. CRAIG'S ABSENCE from Bombay Mr. PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE will SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

CHARLES & COMPANY,
TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS,
Opposite Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.
MESSRS. CHARLES & Co. beg to inform the Managers of Mills and the public in general, that they have STARTED BUSINESS as TINSMITHS and COPPERSMITHS, and are PREPARED TO EXECUTE any ORDERS entrusted to their care. A Trial Order is solicited.
Bombay, May 25, 1889.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, BELOW MESSRS. WALLACE & Co., APOLLO STREET.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their saleroomns, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood, and satin-inlaid household furniture, the property of a gentleman. Also table and hanging lamps of various descriptions, iron bedsteads, folding iron cots, steel trunks, bath tubs, Guido stands with furniture, musical boxes, harmonicas, a piano by J C Doring, bentwood chairs, Swiss automatic toys, jewelry, several sets of harness and other articles too numerous to detail.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, May 28, 1889.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO PRINTERS.—OFFERS INVITED for the execution of a quantity of Printing—"£ H. & Co.," care of General Post Office.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club.—Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

FAVORITE INDIAN TEA MIXTURES.—The IMPERIAL FAMILY Mixture and BREAKFAST Mixture, unrivalled for their purity and excellent flavour, at Re. 1 and Annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SCRAP BOOKS, Albums, Photo Frames, Plush Bags, Companions, Work-boxes, Work-baskets, Writing Desks, Pencil Cases, Stationery, Hand Mirrors, Flower Vases and Baskets, at Cheap Prices. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ONCE USED, always used.—Our Golden Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-12 per lb., a Tea of finest leaf and full of golden tips, with delicious flavour and aroma and a real luxury to every tea connoisseur Cheapest Tea depot in India. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, one thoroughly acquainted with Bazaar Work.—Apply "Omega," care of this office.

WANTED, for a Solicitor's Firm, a MANAGING CLERK. Liberal Salary to an experienced and competent person. Apply by letter to "CONFIDENCE," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO BE LET.—The upper portion of the NABOB'S BUNGALOW, Nesbitt Lane, near Byculla Station. Can be arranged to suit one or several families. Apply sharp within as the repairs are in progress.

TO BE LET. Clean, Airy ROOMS for Office. Apply to C. N. de SALES, Portuguese Consulate, Forbes Street, 9.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c, Bombay and Poona.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.
ON and after SATURDAY next, the First of June, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—
FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay to Jabalpur at 7-30 a.m., will leave at 8-30 a.m., and will arrive at Jabalpur at 5 p.m., instead of at 4 p.m., on the following day.
SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 1-0 p.m. for Nagpur will leave at 3-30 p.m., and will arrive at Nagpur at 9-50 p.m., instead of at 7-30 p.m., on the following day.
THIRD.—The Down Jabalpur Mail Train, which now leaves Bombay at 6-30 p.m., will start instead at 10 p.m., and will arrive at Jabalpur at 11-20 the next evening, instead of as at present at 9-50.
FOURTH.—The North-East Down Mixed Train from Kalyan will leave at 1-0 a.m., instead of at 2 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 7-10 the same evening, leave at 7-15 the next morning, and will reach Jabalpur at 5-50, instead of 6-10 on the morning of the third day.
FIFTH.—The Up Mail Train which now leaves Jabalpur at 6-10, will leave instead at 4-50 in the morning, and will arrive in Bombay at 7, instead of at 9-15 on the following morning.
SIXTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Jabalpur at 9-30 in the morning, will leave instead at 10-45 at night, and will arrive in Bombay at 11-30 in the morning on the third day, instead of at 7-30 the next evening.
SEVENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Jabalpur at 8-0 p.m. will start at 7-0 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 5-45 a.m., leave at 10-30 a.m., and will arrive at Kalyan at 3-15 on the morning of the third day.
EIGHTH.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Nagpur at 6-55 a.m., will leave at 7-5 a.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 6-2, instead of at 6-10, the same evening. This Train will stop at Bhusawal instead of running through to Bombay.
NINTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 4 p.m., will leave instead at 6-30 p.m., reaching Bhusawal at 6-15, instead of at 4, the next morning. It will leave Bhusawal at 6-45 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 9 the same evening.
TENTH.—The Down Poona Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 10-0 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., will leave instead at 7-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-15 noon, and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30, 4-15, 6-15, and 10-45 p.m., respectively.
ELEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Trains which now leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 10-0 p.m., and 11-30 p.m. will leave at 7-30 a.m., 10-0 a.m., 12-30 p.m., and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 2-30, 4-30, 6-30, and 10-45 p. m., respectively.
TWELFTH.—The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Poona at 5-15 a.m. as at present, but will arrive in Bombay at 10-45, instead of at 11-15 on the same morning.
THIRTEENTH.—The 9-30 a.m. Down Passenger Train from Poona to Sholapur will leave Poona at 10-30 a.m. and arrive at Sholapur at 7-35, instead of at 5-45, the same evening.
FOURTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Sholapur at 7-30 a.m. will arrive at Poona at 3-45, instead of at 4, the same afternoon.
FIFTEENTH.—The Down Passanger Train from Dhond at 2-55 a.m. will leave at 2-30 a.m., and will arrive at Munmar at 10-5, instead of at 10-45 the same morning.
SIXTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train leaving Manmar at 3 a.m., will leave instead at 5-30 a.m., reaching Dhond at 12-45 p.m. instead of at 11 a.m.
SEVENTEENTH.—The 12-30 midday Up Mixed Train from Munmar will start at 12-15 midday, but will arrive at Dhond at 9-45 p.m., as at present.
EIGHTEENTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be revised.
NINETEENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti Branches will be altered so as to fit in with the altered running of the Main Line Trains.
All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula and the Dhond and Munmar Railways will continue to run as at present.
2. The Through Trains which start before the first of June, but are due to arrive at their destinations on or after that day, will run through at the times as at present advertised.
3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of June 1889, exhibited at Stations.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 25th May, 1889.

POONA SEASON, 1889.
NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.
Close to the Station and under European Management.
GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.
Terms Moderate.
Apply to THE MANAGER.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding property belonging to CHANDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, carrying on business at No. 180, Mount Road, Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, who died at Madras on the 30th day of April 1889, are hereby required to pay their debts and deliver up such property to NURSEE JUGJEEVAN, MOOLCHUND JEYCHUND, KALIDASS KASOOJEE, and PETAMBER NURSEE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, bearing date the 2nd February 1889, and not to any other person or persons.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1889.
CHAMPION & THORT,
Attorneys for the Executors.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.
TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.
F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	"	800
Do. 20 "	"	200
Lamps for arc lights	"	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.
NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1836 still in use.
Apply for circular.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.
BERTRAMS LIMITED.
ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" ..	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Radesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 33 0	" ..

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	..

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 13 0	" ..
Medoc	" 15 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ..	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 28 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's***	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 0	" ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 0	" ..
Coguac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..

BURGUNDY
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	....

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	....
" " "	" 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	....

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	" ..	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
SwissCheese in tins, from 1bs. 29 to 34.	" 0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" ..
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 10
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.
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"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."
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Sole Agent,
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FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India
REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.
"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. Chas. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 91, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."
N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.
PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

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AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood
A brand new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Tucker of Salisbury.
Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.
Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES & CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., C

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 26th :—Siam (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee ; Oriental (s), and Busheer (s), Marmagao.

POLO.—There will be no game this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Larnaca entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lord Charlmont entered the dock on Sunday ; and the s. s. Oriental and the Niobe left on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 11 a.m. to-day.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 18th May 1889 shows an increase up to date of Rs. 2,41,243.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 18th May 1889, shows an increase up to date of Rs. 9,13,879.

REPORTED THEFT.—Gainoo Mijoo, residing at Jambi Street, reports the theft of property valued at Rs. 200 from his premises, on Saturnay last.

DEPARTURE TO ENGLAND.—Mr. Moulvie Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, Vice-president of the Anjuman-i-Ishatul Islam of Bombay, will proceed to England by to-day's mail, his intention being to study for the bar.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mrs Gilder, residing at Clare Road, Byculla, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 450, from the drawer of her dressing-table, on Sunday night last. The watch is by Mr. McCabe, No. 01,604, and the chain is of snake pattern.

A BREACH OF JAIL DISCIPLINE.—Ramjee Krishna, a peon in the service of Messrs. Wallace and Company, was yesterday charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, with violating the rule of H. M.'s Common Jail, civil side, by conveying a pint of country liquor to a prisoner in the jail on Sunday last. The accused pleaded ignorance, but was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

GAMBLING AT RIPON ROAD.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rumzan Kulloo and seven other Mahomedans were charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Mudunpoora, Ripon Road, kept by Rumzan, the first accused, with cards, dice, and money, on Sunday night last. They admitted the truth of the complaint. The magistrate sentenced accused No. 1 and two others to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A coachman named Muckon Bhanna was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving his vehicle (a brougham) belonging to a Bhatia, in a rash and negligent manner, on Sunday evening last, at Queen's Road, without any regard for the safety of others. The accused, when ordered by the police officer to slacken his pace, whipped his horse and proceeded on at a racing pace. A mounted police sowar, who was sent after him, arrested him. Muckon Bhanna was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Ellias Moshi, a Jew, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling European liquors (brandy and beer) at his residence, Cammateepoora Fifth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. The accused was arrested while in the act of selling the liquor, and on searching his premises, sixteen bottles of beer and four pint-bottles of brandy were found in his possession. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6 p. m. :—

March	Edymion	M. Devery.
Operatic Selection	Dorothy	A. Celliers.
Polonaise	Masken	
Waltz	In the Twilight	Coote.
Dance	Styrian	Keler Bela.
Galop	The Planters'	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHILD-KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Hindu woman named Mina, the keeper at a house of ill fame at Goolalwaddy, was charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, with aiding and abetting in the kidnapping of a female child, aged 2 years, named Munnee, from her parents' residence at Ganesh Peit, Poona, on or about the 20th instant. It was while the mother of the child was away at work that the child would seem to have been stolen away by a man named Peerajee, who brought her to Bombay and sold her to the accused. The police officer in charge of the case asked for a remand to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter, and also for the arrest of the man Peerajee. The magistrate granted the application, and adjourned the case for a fortnight.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB DINNER.—The annual dinner [illegible]e Parsee Cricket Club was held on Friday, in the [illegible]tent ; Mr. S. Dhondji presiding. The tent [illegible]s and the special mandap erected for the [illegible] were gaily decorated and illuminated. About [illegible]ers were laid, and a long list of sentiments [illegible]through, amongst the toasts pledged being [illegible]er Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the [illegible]e Governor of Bombay, the Parsee Cricket [illegible]ests of the evening, and last but not least [illegible]ee of management, comprising Messrs. [illegible]. B. Mistry, E. J. Master, P. J. Master, [illegible], for doing their utmost to make the [illegible]ocess. A string band and some native [illegible] the procee lings. After thanking the [illegible]arty broke up at a late hour, having [illegible]ing heartily.

[illegible]G AND THEFT.—The shop of Jamsetjee [illegible]ealer in boots, harness and jewellery, [illegible]ie Road, was broken into on the night [illegible]nstant. Entrance was gained from a [illegible] at the back of the premises. An iron [illegible]l forced out of the window framework [illegible]ance effected thereby. A large Chubbs' de[illegible]ox was carried away, containing Abyssinian [illegible]jewellery valued at Rs. 833. During the inquiry [illegible]de by the police, a man named Gunput Rowjee, who is a servant in a shop opposite, gave up property worth Rs. 150 and made a statement that he and two others named Dhamodhur Gewria and Dhurma Ghunnoo broke into the shop. Damodhur was arrested at 6 p.m. on Sunday at Kalbadevie, and Dhurma on Monday morning. The despatch box was found lying in a sweepers' gully at Kalbadevie, with Rs. 150 worth of jewellery in it. The rest of the property, it appears, was given by Damodhur and Dhurma to two other persons, who had absconded.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA TAKHTSINGJEE, G. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, who was on a visit to Mahableshwar, arrived at the Byculla Railway Station last evening at 7 o'clock, Bombay time, by special train, from Poona. His Highness was accompanied by Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, his legal adviser, Mr. Mundlal Prabashunker, and about one hundred followers. The arrival of His Highness being considered private, the Government deputation, guard of honour, and other formalities due to his rank and position, were dispensed with. A large number of wealthy native gentlemen assembled at the station to receive His Highness among whom were observed Messrs. Framjee S. Bhownuggree, Jamsetjee N. Unwalla, Peeroo Mahomed, Sarabhai Vujeershunker, Harrybhai Vujeershunker, Purtabrai Govindram, Girjashunker Vujeershunker, Fakeerchund Premchund Roychund, Premchund Roychund, Mancokjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Mooljee Jivraj, Rustomjee M Chichgar, and several others. His Highness alighting on the platform, the usual greetings followed, after which His Highness, accompanied by Dr Burjorjee Byramjee, entered a carriage with a pair of horses that was in waiting, and drove off to his temporary residence, the bungalow of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree at Gowlia Tank Road, whither those forming his Highness's party followed in other carriages. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of his arrival.

THE KARUN RIVER AS A TRADE ROUTE.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN presided, on Friday evening, 3rd inst., at a meeting of the Society of Arts, Johnstreet, Adelphi, when Major-General Sir R. Murdoch Smith delivered a lecture on "The Karun as a Trade Route." The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that although they were excluded by the rules of the society from introducing anything political, he might be permitted to say that in the East, as elsewhere, trade followed the flag, that where England was strong there would her manufactures penetrate, and that where she was weak or despised she would find the gates of commerce closed to her enterprise. The opening of the Karun route was very important from a commercial point of view, when our rivalry was so keen with Russia in Central Asia, and with France and Germany in Asia and Africa. While England held up the light of Free Trade, other nations rather tended to accentuate the advantages of Protection, and while this country asked for nothing more than a free field and no favour against nations who maintained almost prohibitive duties, it was with the idea that ultimately the largest body of trade would come to ourselves. That had been the case with the Suez Canal, and he believed it would be the case with the Karun River, the new trade route which had been opened up by the Shah, no doubt mainly through the influence of our distinguished Minister at Teheran, Sir Henry Drummond Wolf—(hear, hear)—and he (Sir Lepel Griffin) trusted when the Persian Monarch came to this country the Chambers of Commerce would in some public way show their appreciation of his enlightened commercial policy, which in the result would be found to be beneficial not only to Persia but to the trade of England. (Hear, hear.) Major-General Murdoch Smith, in the course of his lecture, explained that the Karun was one of the branches of the great river system which constituted the principal physical feature of the mighty empires of antiquity, the Babylonian, Assyrian, Medo-Persian, Greek, Parthian, and Sassanian. It was hardly possible to believe that a region so richly endowed by Nature, and for so many centuries so powerful, should remain for ever in its present condition. The opening of the Karun was a most hopeful sign, and as the river was purely Persian no complication of interests could possibly arise. An immense amount of commercial advantage would arise from the navigation of the Karun, because a great part of Central Asia, including some of its richest provinces, might by its means be brought some 200 or 300 miles nearer to ship transport than they were at present. Means would thus be afforded of exporting many products of the country, which now owing to the prohibitive cost of land transport it was impossible to export, while a corresponding impetus would be given to the import trade of the same provinces. The growing commercial monopoly of Russia in the north due to her command of all the outlets in that direction, with the single exception of the tedious route by Erzeroum and Trebizond, would be checked by a fair field maintained for other competitors. The opening of the Lower Karun to foreign steam navigation was not only a patriotic measure on the part of the Shah, but was at the same time an earnest of His Majesty's desire to meet the wishes of such friendly countries as had commercial interests in Persia. Instead, therefore, of waiting for further facilities, it was incumbent upon us, whose only free access to the markets of Persia was by the Persian Gulf, to do what we could towards utilising the facilities already offered. In conclusion, the lecturer said, unless he was greatly misinformed, a serious attempt on a large scale, by means of a concession to a great European capitalist, was about to be made towards the development of the mineral resources of the kingdom. These and other progressive measures had been adopted by the Shah after deliberate conviction, and were thus all the more likely to prove of lasting value. All, however, depended on how the opening of the Karun would be turned to practical account. In the discussion which followed, Professor Vambery said that the lecture they had heard was the most important hitherto delivered on the subject. He deplored the fact that English spirit was dying out in the East, and that Russia was having it pretty well all her own way. Unless a railway was made to Ispahan the value of the Karun route would be seriously diminished. He did not think the Shah would give any great concession to any one without the permission of the Czar, and he was quite sure the Czar would do nothing to facilitate English trade.

THE SAMOA CONFERENCE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the recent White Book on Samoan affairs was issued on Saturday afternoon, 4th instant. Among the despatches is a report from Dr. Knappe, former German Consul at Samoa, refuting the statements made by some American newspapers concerning encroachments upon American property during the operations of the German war vessels. It also contains an account of the hurricane which visited the islands between March 15 and 17, and on the state of affairs at Apia at that period. Next follows a despatch relating to the prohibition issued by the United States Consul against the supply of spirituous liquors to the American sailors. A copy of the Consul's notification on the subject is appended. Another dispatch from Dr. Knappe upon the political situation at Apia reports that dissensions had broken out among the followers of Mataafa, that his men were deserting him, and, on their own account, were making raids and committing acts of violence upon the German plantations. Particulars are also given of the efforts which were made to induce the insurgents to abandon their positions near the German plantations. Dr. Knappe further states that American and British flags were hoisted on plots of land and huts belonging to the natives in a wholly unwarrantable manner, without any interference from the foreign Consuls. Dr. Knappe goes on to explain that arms and ammunitions for the rebels were never paid for in cash, but the natives pledged all their lands in payment, and those holding his security considered themselves justified in hoisting the flag of the nation to which they belonged. The Commander of the British cruser Royalist, says Dr. Knappe, informed him that he would not support any claims to land thus hypothecated. Futhermore, certain American firms, continues the German Consul, had for years past imported pocket-handkerchiefs in the American national colours, some having a picture of the United States President in the centre, as well as small American flags of the nature of toys, and since the outbreak of the Civil War all these flags had been hoisted over the houses and huts of the natives without the slightest attempt being made to control their use. It is the subject of much remark in political circles that Dr. Knappe's report, denying the alleged violation by the Germans of American property in Samoa during the engagement on Dec. 18 last, is published just at the time when the Conference is about to consider the report of its committee on the land question.

RUSSIAN CONCILIATION IN POLAND.

The Correspondence de l'Est is informed that the Czar intends to have himself crowned King of Poland. It adds :—"We are also informed that the interpretation which has lately been given to the Imperial ukase touching rights of territorial possession in the western provinces of Poland is a very liberal one, and assures unexpected facilities to Polish landowners." The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—"The rumour of the Czar's impending coronation as King of Poland has often been started before, and announcements somewhat difficult to verify have also been made from time to time about measures for improving the condition of the peasant proprietary in Poland. But never, since Berezovski's attempt on the late Czar in 1867 caused a hardening of all the processes of government in Poland, have we ever heard of a policy of conciliation being adopted towards the higher classes of Polish landowners, whom Russian officials have come to regard in the mass as hopelessly disaffected. Should the information of the *Correspondance de l'Est* prove to be correct, the adoption of a new policy towards the landed nobility and gentry of Poland would assuredly be an important fact, the result of which might become of great international interest."

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

THE police, on the 4th inst., searched the residences of M. Secretan, director of the Societe des Metaux, and of M M. Lavissiere and Hentsch, directors of the old Comptoir d'Escompte. An Official Note has been communicated to the papers to the effect that the liquidators of the Comptoir have reopened the negotiations commenced last month with the British and American mine-owners, for the purpose of bringing about a general understanding between the holders of copper-warrants and the mining companies. The Note adds that there appears to be a good prospect of the negotiations this time being brought to a successful issue.

A warrant for the arrest of M. Hentsch, chairman of the board of the old Comptoir d 'Escompte, was issued on Friday, 3rd inst. He was subsequently brought before the Examining Magistrate, and after an interrogation was released on bail, the amount of which is stated to be one million francs.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH AND THE TRADE OF CHINA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"I have read with extreme surprise a statement of Mr. Samuel Smith's in the opium debate in the House of Commons on Friday to the effect that British trade with China 'was at present utterly stagnant, and even going back.' There is not a shadow of foundation for such a statement, the fact being wholly the other way I have not yet seen the full Customs reports for 1888, but I have before me the totals for that year. The statistics of the foreign trade of China for 1887, in which this country has by far the largest share, will be found summarised in some detail in the *Times* of August 28 last year. It will be found there stated that both the imports and exports were larger than those of any of the previous thirteen years. The figures for 1888 show an enormous increase even on the previous year. In 1887 the imports amounted to 94,624, 613 taels ; in 1888 they rose to 105,661,372 ; the exports of 1887 were 85,860,208 taels, while in 1888 they had risen to 92,401,067 taels ; in other words, the total foreign trade of China, which was in 1887 more than 180 million taels (or sixteen millions more than in 1886), rose to nearly 200 millions in 1888. Mr. Smith will be grieved to hear that nearly two-fifths of this increase is due to the increased imports of opium through the Custom houses of the Canton Province. A third of the whole foreign imports of China is made up of cotton goods, mostly British, and of this third a third is comprised of grey and white shirtings, and another third of cotton yarns. The increase in this latter enormous item—all of British and Indian origin, be it remembered—is always incredible. In 1878 the total import of these yarns to China was 103,000 piouls ; in 1888 it had risen to 562,000 (exactly 74,920,400lb) an increase of 400 per cent. in this purely British article. In woollens, of which the import is not great owing to the expense, 1888 is above the average ; and as for the three stable metals—also mainly British—the increase in imports is more than 50 per cent. in the last four years.

THE LATE PRINCE RUDOLPH.

M. JOKAI, the famous novelist, on Sunday, 5th inst., delivered a speech before the Hungarian Academy of Science in memory of the late Prince Rudolph, to whom he was a personal friend. Some passages of his discourse, says the *Standard* correspondent, created a decided sensation among the Academicians—who on this occasion, included Count Julius Andrassy—and are much discussed today in Vienna. The speaker, who, as the Hungarian editor of the Prince's work, "Austria-Hungary with Pen and Pencil," was in constant personal intercourse with him, detailed a conversation of recent date, in the course of which Prince Rudolph said :—"War is inevitable. Would it were here ! Better now than later, for the later it breaks out the more terrible it will be, and the more uncertain its issue. At this moment we have allies on whom we can depend, but even had we to fight unaided, our good cause would help us. We should either be victorious or fall gloriously." The Crown Prince emphasised these ideas in a letter to M. Jokai, to whom he wrote that he would like to die on the field of battle. Taking these and other utterances, all alike showing the longing for active service by which Prince Rudolph was animated, as a basis for speculation as to the possible cause of his suicide, M. Jokai concluded that "he fell a victim to peace"—which could only mean that the Prince wished his father to declare war against Russia before Austrian military superiority was cancelled by the continuance of Russian preparations, and that, his advice being overruled, he made away with himself in a fit of pique and discouragement. It is a conclusion which does greater honour to the imagination of the novelist than to the accuracy of the historian. To ascribe the suicide to vexation on such grounds is utterly misleading, as it is placed beyond doubt that Prince Rudolph's mind was deranged not only at the time of his death, but for many months before that melancholy event.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, May 7.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt B H Gunston resigns his commission, Capt C G Morrison, from the 18th Hussars, to be Capt, in succession to Maj E Hegan, appointed to the Staff ; Second Lieut G E N Booker to be Lieut, vice A P Haig, resigned.

6th Dragoon Guards—The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts, to complete establishment :—W J C Butler and W P B Ward.

3rd Hussars—Second Lieut W S Stewart to be Lieut to complete establishment.

5th Lancers—Maj J J S Chisholme, from the 9th Lancers, to be Maj, vice H C Morland, who exchanges. Second Lieut A Parker to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

9th Lancers—Major H C Morland, from the 5th Lancers, to be Major, vice J J S Chisholme, who exchanges.

16th Lancers—Super Captain W H Wyndham-Quin to be Captain, vice J M Babington, seconded ; Second Lieut R F A Sloane-Stanley to be Lieut to complete establishment.

18th Hussars—Super Capt W M Sherston, to be Capt., vice C G Morrison, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

20th Hussars—Super Captain A W N Thomasse to be Capt, vice E R Courtenay, promoted into th 13th Hussars; Troop Sergt-Maj Rough Rider Douglas Hall, from the Cavalry Depot Staff, to be Riding Master, with the hon rank of Lieut, vice T A Tooth, transferred to the 16th Lancers.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut-Col and Col W T Budgen, DSO, has been placed on half-pay, on appointment to a Second Class District, in India.

Lieut-Col and Col E F Chapman (late Bengal), CB, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, from Supernumerary to the establishment, to the Lieut-Col, vice D F Huyshe (late Bengal), retired.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A E Tanner, Supernumerary to the establishment, to be Lieut-Col, and is removed to the Half-pay List.

Major J F Brough to be Lieut-Col, vice C D A Straker (late Madras), placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List.

Major E J de Lautour (late Bengal) to be Lieut-Col, vice T J C A Studdy (late Bengal), placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List.

Major J M Alves, from Supernumerary to the establishment, to be Major, vice J F Brough promoted.

Major and Brevet-Col G Swinley (late Bengal), from Supernumerary to the establishment, to be Major, vice E J de Lautour (late Bengal).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Supernumerary Sec Lieut W L, Evans, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut L St C Nicholson, promoted ; Lieut G Beaumont, from the West India Regt, to be Lieut, vice H Armytage, who exchanges.

The Norfolk Regiment—Sec Lieut R W Vaughan, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut H D Stacpole to be Capt, vice T N Bagnall, seconded ; Capt H D Stacpole has been seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Dept.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut V E Russell to be Capt, vice R L Cooper-Coles, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps ; Supernumerary Lieut W T W Scott, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice V E Russell.

The Worcestershire Regiment—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieut, to complete establishment :—A H D Creagh, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, De Vic Carey, and L N Beatty.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Supernumerary Major J E Goodwyn to be Major, vice W P Lawlor, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut R I Forbes has been seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts to complete establishment :—F D Grant, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps ; and T R H C Johnstone.

Ordnance Store Department—Lieut C F Beville, the Gloucestershire Regt, to be a Dept Assist Com-Gen of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army.

The undermentioned officers have been temporarily attached for duty :—

Lieut R L Forbes, the Hampshire Regt.

Lieut (now Capt) H D Stacpole, the East Yorkshire Regt.

MEMORANDA.

The appointment of Col W L Auchinleck, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to command a Second Class District of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brig-Gen, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, is dated Dec 18 1888.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels :—

Lieut-Col W F M Hutchinson, Royal Artillery ; Major and Lieut-Col F A Graves-Sawle, Coldstream Guards ; Lieut-Col H F Turner, Royal Engineers ; Lieut-Col W Cox, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) ; Lieut-Col C J Mathews, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

Col Æmilius de vic Tupper, Royal Artillery, retires upon retired pay, with compensation.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Archibald Mallock, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s,—5 hogsheads port wine, D Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s,—1 qr cask whisky, E Freeborn ; 19 hogsheads stout and 45 hogsheads ale, The Bombay Co.

Larnaca s,—150 casks and 15 cases beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s,—37 cases port wine, Treacher and Co ; 1 qr cask whsky, C Dinshaw and Bros ; 100 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons ; 35 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co ; 200 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

Alhena s,—25 cases gunpowder sporting, Treacher and Co.

Amarapoora s,—161 cases gin, M Bhicaji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s,—100 cases claret, N Ardaseer and Sons ; 50 cases claret and 200 cases brandy, B and A Hormarjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s,—27 cases wines, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—130 bales cotton, T Lalljee ; 4,400 dholls coir yarn, L Manockchand ; 1,000 cwts whe at, H Govindjee ; 43 bales cotton, C Morarjee ; 8 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons ; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, S Pragjee.

Idar s—394 bales cotton, Booth and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 60 bales wool, R Cooverjee ; 200 bales cotton, J Sajpull ; 1,000 cwts wheat, D Dossa ; 13 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, The Bombay Co, Ld; 201 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 230 bales cotton, H Vassonjee ; 60 bales hemp, D Khimjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Takersee ; 6,500 dholls coir yarn, D Damodher ; 30 bales katkee, S Girdhur.

City of Carthage s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,300 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 140 bales wool, G Kessowjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, S D Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 737 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 86 cwts myrabolums, A Khimjee ; 400 bales wool, G Toolseedass ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Runic s—70 bales wool, B Boga ; 450 bales cotton, Gadum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—2 cwts ivory, R Dossa ; 27 cwts ivory, T Topen ; 4 cwts ivory, A Oosman ; 9 cwts fish maws and 7 cwts mace, M Nuttoo ; 2 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—170 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 75 cwts coffee, R Purshotum ; 14 bales tanned skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 200 cwts lac and 6 cwts fishmaws, V Poonja and Co ; 9 cwts moyateeth, E. Passianee ; 25 cases condiments, P S Pochaji ; 456 cwts cloves, J Sewjee ; 450 cwts aguanseed, H Vital ; 22 cwts rubber, N Callianjee ; 7 bales tanned skins, E Ganjee & Co, ; 42 cwts cotton-seeds, The Central India S and W Co, Ld ; 6 bales tanned hides and 1 bales tanned skins, M Mooloobhoy ; 4 cases nutmegs, R Pursotum ; 108 cwts gum arabic, S Ranchordass ; 152 cwts ginger, H Gangee ; 70 cwts gum arabic, V Madhowjee ; 150 bales cotton, Durst & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—12 cases bristles, R Bugwandass ; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Runic s—40 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—2,400 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Lanarca s—5,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—12 tons old scrap iron, R Tyebjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Idar s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co : 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bishops Gate s—255 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 125 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy.

Star of England s—4,539 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 1,505 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Amarapoora s—4,729 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR GHENT.

Falka s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheli and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—150 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co 25 bales twist, M Hurruckhand ; 120 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 30 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co, Ld ; 50 bales twist, P F Talati ; 100 bales, twist, S N Talati and Co ; 145 cwts sharkfins, A Joosab ; 141 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 45 cwts kismiss, Quan Nun Esoo ; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, M Hurrokchand.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—80 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co 300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th May as compared with the statement of the 18th May 1889 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 18. Rs.	May 25. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,62,295	66 40 870
do. do. at Branches	35,71,2 3	38,20,205
Other Deposits	2,51,29,745	2,50 21,234
Post Bills	8,034	6 944
Cash Credits undrawa	4,32,3 5	5 50,578
	Rs. 4,85,73 693	4,86,89 851
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	43,81,072	44,24,147
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandize	26,81,201	26 91,269
Loans on Security of do	1,01,17,649	1,01,99 736
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,961	3,147
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,20,28,310	2,23,81,545
Stamps, &c.,	26,259	26,253
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,11,096	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000	3,26,096
	3,26,096	
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,53,905	1,67,592
Cash and Currency Notes	88,55,238	84,69,755
	4,85,73 693	4,87 89,851

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th May, 1889.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	90·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.	74·9
General Direction of Wind	NW, N, S, SW, WNW, N W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	288
Fall of Rain	0·67
Total fall during month	0·67
year	0·67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th May	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. E. B. Eagar, 5th Fusiliers, son of the late Colonel Edward Hungerford Eagar, and Ada Mary Barbara, eldest daughter of Colonel Thoyts, Bombay Staff Corps (retired), of Berkeley Hall, Cheltenham.

Truth publishes the following as "a sample of the way in which the Indian Legislative Councils are appointed. It says some one calls my attention to a statement made at the National Congress concerning a Maharajah of the North-West Provinces lately nominated to the Supreme Legislative Council. As the Maharajah does not understand a word of English, a friend asked him how he managed to vote. 'Oh,' replied His Highness, 'I was made a member through the favour of the Viceroy, and so I watch him carefully at the meetings, and when he holds up his hand I hold up mine, and when he keeps his hand down I do the same.' It looks a curious method of legislation," adds the writer, "but for years past I have observed a very similar system pursued in the British Legislature."

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, MAY 27.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day.

STATION.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	29·782	—·059	+·151	Calm	1	84·7	97·5	76·6	—3·2	49	...	...	0·75	+0·58	
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad	29·787	—·014	+·141	Calm	3	88·3	97·4	76·6	—4·2	54	...	...	0·23	+0·14	
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jacobabad	29·731	—·078	+·134	Calm	2	92·2	104·0	85·7	+8·0	43	...	...	...	...	Sultry.
Karachi	29·833	+·012	+·142	W	15	85·0	96·7	81·7	+1·7	72	3	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Ajmere	29·845	—·026	+·158	W	4	74·3	95·3	80·5	+2·2	54	...	...	1·25	+0·85	
Deesa	29·853	—·006	+·136	W	5	77·3	94·2	70·4	—9·8	43	...	...	1·70	+1·61	
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch	29·829	+·206	+·121	N N W	3	81·7	94·7	70·7	—7·4	62	...	...	0·77	+0·39	Sultry.
Indore	29·838	—·011	+·130	N N W	4	85·8	95·1	74·6	—2·6	41	...	...	0·52	+0·15	Dark gloomy
Sangor	29·794	—·030	+·117	S W	6	87 2	99·4	73·6	—5·4	43	...	...	0 30	—0·19	weather.
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandva	29·831	—·027	+·126	N W	7	88 8	101·7	76·3	—5·8	41	...	...	...	—0·29	
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amraoti	29 789	+·053	+·104	N W	5	80·5	100·7	82·8	+2·2	27	3	...	0·85	+0·60	Clouds low,
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	moving rapid-
Surat	29·877	+·021	+·107	S S E	Lt	87·6	96·2	76·5	—3·1	65	2	...	0·17	+0·14	ly with scuds.
Malegaon	29·824	—·027	+·081	N W	7	87·5	102·8	74·1	—2·4	40	...	...	0·02	—0·32	
Bombay	29·875	+·006	+·067	E S E	11	86·0	90·7	82·7	+1·5	77	2	...	0·67	+0·22	
Poona	29·867	+·009	+·077	W N W	15	81·2	99·1	71·4	—2·1	56	...	...	0·92	+0·32	
Sholapur	29·833	—·052	+·075	N W	13	85·8	104·7	78·9	+2·3	44	2

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

WITH the active export season drawing rapidly to a close, and with little incentive to fresh operations in advices from the other side, business during the past week has partaken of the somewhat tame feeling which will soon become its usual characteristic in one branch of our trade. On only one day has there been anything like a return of activity in Cotton, the market for that staple having generally been quiet, though steady as to rates. Some decline in prices of Wheat led to an exceptional demand for a short time; but the market soon became dull and inactive again. In Seeds also there was less doing at the close of last week, and rates had a downward tendency. Exchange has been steady on the whole until to-day, when a decidedly weaker feeling set in, and rates receded 1-16d. our quotation of this evening showing a decline to that extent on those of last Monday, both in Bank and Private Bills. Government Paper has become firmer, with an upward tendency, but 1-16 per cent. is all the advance which has been established in Fours since last mail. Freights are quiet but steady. Purchases of Mofussil buyers in anticipation of the rains have swelled the ready Import business of the past week to pretty full dimensions; but there is no improvement, so far, in the arrival branch of the trade.

MONEY.—When the Bank of Bengal reduced its rates of interest and discount by one per cent. in the mid dle of last week, making the minimum 8 per cent. it was rather expected in some quarters that o ur own Presidency Bank would follow suit; but the board separated on Thursday afternoon without making any change, and the minimum remains at 9 per cent. Money has latterly become somewhat easier in directions where it has been scarce, and we do not hear of more than 7½ per cent. being now paid by Banks for short loans.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 1,21,425
" " Branches	Inc.	" 2,48,922
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 1,08,502
Government Securities	Inc.	" 40,375
Loans	Inc.	" 87,077
Bills Discounted	Inc.	" 3,53,235
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 13,687
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 3,85,453

From the items in the above abstract which go to indicate the ebb and flow of trade demand, we gather that requirements under that head had increased during the week covered by the statement by some 5½ lakhs, the diminution of 3⅞ lakhs in the Cash Balance being less than it would otherwise have been, owing to some increase in Government Deposits.

EXCHANGE continued steady on last mail day at the quotations given in our report of the previous evening. Some Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 4 15-32d., for 3 months' sight Credits, and the same forward as before, although there was a disposition to make the latter steadier. Ready Bank Telegraphic was again done at 1s. 4 5-16d. The same steady feeling prevailed after the departure of the mail at previous quotations, both for ready and forward business. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills came out for the mail and for June delivery; but for Bank remittance enquiry was very limited, except for forward delivery, for which the Banks have been unwilling drawers at anything over 1s. 4 1-16d. for Telegraphic for August transfer, and thereafter, for June, 1s. 4½d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for Wire Transfer was quoted up to the 15th, and 1-32d. lower for the rest of the month. On Thursday the market opened steady again at previous quotations, Bank Demand at 1s. 4 11-32d. having been available for a short time. No Mercantile Bills, however, came out at 1s. 4½d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and, at closing, there was a quieter feeling. A transaction between Banks was reported at 1s. 4 7-32d. in Telegraphic for the middle of June to the middle of July transfer. Friday was a holiday, and on re-opening on Saturday the market was quieter, and rates closed in the afternoon 1-32d. lower, both for Bank and Private Paper than Thursday's final rates. The opening quotation for 3 months' sight Credits was 1s. 4½d., but with buyers at 1s. 4 15-32d., which soon became the rate. Bank Telegraphic was done early in the day at 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4 7-32d. for June transfers, but could not be repeated. The market opened this morning with a decidedly weaker feeling, and with rates 1-13d. below those of Saturday afternoon, and as the day wore on and the enquiry for Bank remittance increased a further decline of 1-32d. was established. For 3 months' sight Credits 1s. 4 13-32d. was quoted, and ready Bills came out pretty freely at this rate; the market closing steady at the decline, say, at:—

Bank Demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4½d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·72¾	"
Do. 6 do.	1·74	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet but steady when our last mail left at 99 15-16 for Fours for cash, 100⅛ for the coming settlement, and 100⅛ for the June account; and the same steady feeling continued on the following day, but with more inquiry for ready Four per cents, though with only a little doing for the coming account, and nothing to speak of for the June settlement. The cash price was at 99 15-16 during the greater part of the day, but at closing 99⅞ to 15-16 was the quotation, with the 30th May account at 100 1-16, and the 30th June at 100 3-16, with buyers on both lines at the rates The Bank of Bengal having lowered its rate by one per cent., and an idea having been prevalent in some quarters here on Thursday that this Presidency Bank might follow suit, this market opened with a strong feeling and a good enquiry for Fours for cash and for the next account at 99 15-16, the rate soon advancing to par on each line, at which it remained steady to the close; the 30th June account being quoted at 100 3-16. The market was closed on Friday for the Queen's Birthday holiday: and on Saturday the market was quiet but steady at par for Fours for cash, 100 1-16 for the coming account, and 100 3-16 for the 30th June; but little business transpired on any line. With Four per cents quoted in Calcutta at 100⅛ our market has been firm to-day with an upward tendency, and though the cash price has remained at Saturday's quotation of par, the 30th inst., and 30th proximo accounts have advanced to 100⅛ and 100 5-16, respectively, with a good deal doing on both lines. 4½ per cent. paper has been quoted all the week at 104¼, nominal; but this evening's rate is 104½.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 108; Port Trust Bonds also are unaltered at 97.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention, and even in the principal item of Mill Scrip little has been doing since last Tuesday. Our last weekly quotations, however, where they are not, as in the large majority of cases, unchanged, are enhanced more or less in several instances. Queen Mill shares are Rs. 30 higher; Ripon and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 20 up; Presidency, Khatao Mucconji, Hindustan, and Alliance, are Rs. 15 higher; and City of Bombay are Rs. 40 up. On the other hand, Bombay United are Rs. 25 lower; Southern Mahratha are Rs. 20 down; Oriental are Rs. 5 down; and Anglo-Indian are Rs. 3 lower. In Press shares, Breul's Cawnpore are Rs. 2½ lower; Mercantile are Rs. 17½ higher; and Mofussil are Rs. 7½ up. Bombay Fire are Rs. 20 higher; Port Canning are Rs. 5 up. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower, Bank of Madras have advanced Rs. 15 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—As the active business season is now nearly at an end, up-country buyers are freely purchasing miscellaneous *Grey Goods* in retail lots at fully previous rates. Delhi and Cawnpore buyers, however, are slow and very little is passing in the way of big lots. Rates are generally the same as we quoted last week, and stocks are of about the same dimensions. *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red* and *Printed* goods show no change whatever. The total clearances of all imported goods for the week are put down at 3,300 packages. Of *Local Goods* about 2,000 bales have been taken since last Monday. *Dhoturs* are selling very well in retail lots at previous prices. In *Longcloths* there is little doing. Domestics are neglected.

YARNS.—There is no improvement in the enquiry for *Imported Twist*; but the tone of the market keeps steady and a moderate business is reported at previous rates. The sales of *Bombay Spinnings* reported from Hong Kong for the week ending last Thursday were 3,500 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 224½, and with a slight decline in ordinary makes of No. 20s. Here, things stand in exactly the same position as before, except that superior 10s. have improved to the extent of about 1-32d. per lb. The week's sales are put down at 500 bales, and the following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4¼	to 5 1-16 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	5¼	" 5¼ "
"	" 10s	"	"	5⅜	" 6 1-16 "
"	" 12s	"	"	5 11-16	" 6¼ "
"	" 16s	"	"	6¾	" 6¾ "
"	" 20s	"	"	6¾	" 7 "
"	" 24s	"	"	7 3-16	" 7¼ "
"	" 30s	"	"	7¼	" 8 "

METALS.—A small business has been passing in *Copper*; but the market is steady, and prices are unchanged. The price of *Yellow Metal* has advanced 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market. *Iron* is steady, but only a small business is reported on the basis of previous rates.

COALS.—There has been a pretty fair demand for Cardiff descriptions during the past week. A good number of bunkering orders were secured, and a lot of 1,000 tons Hood's Merthyr per Rimpha (s) in harbour realized Rs. 23 per ton. Importers appear to be at a stand-still owing to outward Freights being firmer. Stocks on the Bunder, however, are heavy, and quite sufficient for the wants of the market for sometime to come. As shipments for this month are reported light, it is hoped that stocks on the Bunders will shortly get moved off. The market closes steady for all descriptions of Coal, and we quote:—

Powell's	Rs.	23	per ton.
West Hartley	"	18	"
Welsh Hartley	"	16	"
Scotch	"	15	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A moderate business only was passing in this staple when last mail left, but the tone of the market kept steady, and prices generally were unchanged. On the following day, however, there was a return of demand both from shippers and buyers for local consumption, and a large business was done on the basis of previous rates. Thereafter, interrupted by a holiday, and unsupported by encouraging advices from Liverpool and America, business became slack again, continuing so to the close of the week, but without material change in rates, the tone of the market remaining steady. Bengals have had the principal call during the past week, and have been taken to the extent of about 3,000 bales at prices ranging from Rs. 194 to Rs. 207 per candy, according to quality. Considerable purchases of Indore have also been made, at Rs. 211-213½ and of Dharwar at Rupees 232½-33; the other purchases reported having been principally in Dhulia, at Rs. 206-10; Julgaum, at Rs. 216-21¼; Westerns, at Rs. 211-18; Nuggur, at Rs. 205-10; and Dhollera, at Rs. 211-15 per candy. The market has been very quiet, not to say dull, to-day, and we quote Oomra and Bhownuggar Re. 1 per candy lower, other descriptions being on about the same level as they were a week ago.

The receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past ten days have been 72,900 bales, compared with 68,500 bales arrived at the same time last season; and, as will be seen from the figures which we give below the excess in receipts of new Cotton this season compared with 1887-88 has new reached 398,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	207	4 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 199	= 4¼d.
Do. Good.	" 193	= 4d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 227	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good "	" 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair "	" 212	= 4½d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 218	= 4¼d.
Khandeish, Good	" 214	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. Fair	" 208	= 4 5-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 221	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 217	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	" 209	= 4 11-32d.
Dhollera Fine	" 236	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good	" 226	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	" 212	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (June)	" 231	= 4¼d.
Westerns, Good "	" 214	= 4 7-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	273,800	200,500
Berar	386,100	185,000
Khandeish	276,700	195,000
Barsi and Nuggor	125,400	70,000
Hinguughaut	25,300	800
Broach	141,500	102,000
Dhollera	233,500	288,500
Sind and Persian	37,600	54,000
Compta and Dharwar	52,000	59,500
Westerns and Madras	6,200	4,000
	1,558,100	1,159,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For 10 days	72,817	71,800	89,636
From 1st Jan. to 25th May	1,406,715	1,105,588	1,211,345
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 10 days	95,466	51,638	63,511
From 1st Jan. to 25th May	1,0 8,509	612,091	781,184
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 10 days	1,929	2,928	2,522
From 1st Jan. to 25th May	17,407	17,429	18,973

WHEAT was firm with a good deal doing when last mail left, but by the middle of the week the market had become dull, and prices gave way 1 to 2 annas per cwt. all round. Thereafter the tone was dull and drooping, and demand almost ceased, prices, however, not being quotably altered except for *Delhi*, for which they further receded one anna per cwt. to our quotations, say

	Rs.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent	4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-3-0 to Rs. 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi	4-1-0	"
Hard Yellow	4-6-0 to Rs. 4-7-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	4-7-0	"
Hard Red	3-14-0	"

SEEDS kept firm till towards the close of last week, with a more or less considerable business passing from day to day; but thereafter demand subsided to a great extent, though the feeling was still steady, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, gave way a little, though at closing this evening the previous rates are quoted again.

	Rs.	
Linseed	6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	7-6-0 7-7-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-2-0 7-4-0	"
Do. Red do.	6-9-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat for 10 days	518,073	966,417	984,679
" from 1st Jan. to 25th May	3,639,379	5,300,482	5,754,964
Linseed for ten days	122,823	161,617	123,051
" from 1st Jan. to 25th May	1,171,965	1,611,406	1,524,128
Rapeseed for ten days	97,369	41,181	58,167
" from 1st Jan. to 25th May	827,074	748,359	366,516
Gingelly Seed for ten days	16,532	3,046	27,978
" from 1st Jan. to 25th May	630,358	593,882	750,298

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For ten days	521,457	819,941	640,672
" From 1st Jan. to 25th May	3,210,290	3,738,987	4,193,733
Linseed—For ten days	122,263	229,482	89,275
" From 1st Jan. to 25th May	962,236	1,265,546	1,084,596
Rapeseed—For ten days	152,287	115,421	48,440
" From 1st Jan. to 25th May	767,288	491,735	285,348
Gingelly Seed—For ten days	22,078	1,000	74,670
" From 1st Jan. to 25th May	683,871	657,323	922,357

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BEST—May 6, in London, William J Best, late of Bombay.
CAMPBELL—May 3, at Reigate, Maria Henrietta Campbell, widow of Capt J Campbell, 21st Madras N I, aged 72.
ELPHINSTONE—May 3, at Kensington-park, Lieut-Col P A Elphinstone, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 61.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1889.

THE recent issue of a hand-book on "The Status of Woman in India," by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C.S., will serve at all events as a reminder that the crusade for social reform, which was started some few years since by Mr. B. M. Malabari, is by no means at an end. Three years ago we urged upon the Parsi reformer the necessity of associating with him in his work a Hindu, infused by something of his own enthusiasm for the common good, and having in the eyes of Hindus the supreme recommendation of being one of themselves. Mr. Dayaram, a promising young civilian, who has shown much earnestness in the cause, seems to unite in himself all the qualities which are necessary for co-operating in the enterprise started by Mr. Malabari. He has already, in a very appreciative biography of that gentleman, played the part of Boswell to Mr. Malabari's Johnson, and in the book that has more recently appeared he endeavours to further the movement by putting together all the facts and opinions which are necessary for a free and fair study of the questions involved in the recommendation that the Hindus should go further than they have yet done in the endeavour to improve their social and domestic system. The plan of the work is somewhat unusual. Instead of summing up in a formal way the *pros* and *cons* of a question concerning which it is admitted that there is a good deal to say on both sides, Mr. Dayaram gives his readers, by way of introduction to the mass of opinions, of which the bulk of the book is made up, a gathering together, in academic form, of the opinions of eminent Hindus who have been consulted on the subject. In this symposium an interesting and influential group of Hindu gentlemen take part. The orthodox school is worthily represented in Mr. V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Justice Nanabai Haridas, and in many other gentlemen whom a large number of their co-religionists would gladly recognize as their representatives. On the other side are Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, and Mr. N. E. Chandarvarkar. The spokesmen on each side are well chosen, but the chronicler of the symposium, while careful to put the opinions of the disputants as closely as may bein their own language, is scarcely less careful to follow the example of Dr. Johnson when, in refuting the Parliamentary debates, he made sure that "the Whigs did not have the best of the argument." It is not difficult, however, to draw general conclusions from the argument, despite wide divergence between the disputants upon matters of fact. The divergences will astonish no one who keeps in view firstly the inadequacy of Indian statistics even at this time of day, and then the variety of social conditions which prevail in different parts of India. In view of the latter fact it is not difficult to reconcile the evidence of the Canarese members of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Virbasapa Gursidapa, in proof of the tendency towards a diminution in the number of infant marriages, with that of witnesses from Gujerat and Kathiawar in testimony to the lamentable prevalence of the custom in that part of the country where it is alleged on reautable authority that the evil is confined to a narrow compass, there is so much the less need to press the demand for reform in a particular locality. But no one can read such evidence as that which has been given by the late Mr. Gibbs, by the late Colonel West, by the Thakore of Morvi, and others as to the customs of Gujerat without believing that there is a wide field within which the reformer can profitably labour. But the case of the reformers does not rest mainly or even largely upon the evidence of Thakores and Members of Council, Political Agents, and Secretaries to Government, though the testimony of these classes is abundant and emphatic. Whatever Mr. Malabari's opponents may say about the intervention of outsiders in their affairs, no one can glance at this book without recoguizing that the weight as well as the volume of Hindu opinion on his side is formidable. It is a Hindu reform that is called for, and if carried out at all it must be on Hindu lines and in accordance with the most enlightened Hindu opinion. And it is noteworthy that orthodoxy itself is not perfectly content with things as they are. Thus the eminent Pundit Gatulalji, who so successfully fulminated from the platforms of ancient religion and practice against the icineration of low-caste Hindus in Bombay a year or two since, admits that, contrary to reason and the Shastras, the institution of child-marriage prevails—that is, the marriage of children under seven. The Guzerat witnesses almost without exception testify in the same direction. There it is not the Brahmins alone, or mainly, who follow the practice. Nor does there seem any warrant for the belief that the dissemination of education and enlightenment will do much to mend matters, for the classes which have profited much by a liberal education policy have been the most persistent followers of retrograde marital customs. One of the disputants in Mr. Dayaram's symposium, speaking from twenty-three years' experience of the Madras Presidency, says that in spite of liberal education child-marriages are very numerous, "and have become the mania of the people at large." This witness gives painful proof of the existence in the Madras district of a practice which must surely be indulged in on the narrowest scale—that of disposing by marriage of girls two or three years of age, in the fear that later on they would be unable to make profitable matches for them. One aspect of the controversy, though very important, we cannot enter upon here. It would greatly reduce the force of many of the reformers' arguments if those who are opposed to change could show that early though the ceremonial marriage may be in the majority of cases, the completion of the marriage is as a rule deferred to the period which intellectual and physiological considerations would prescribe to be the right one. On this point it will be sufficient to say that in the hand-book before us there is a good deal of evidence of an unfavourable kind, the significance of which is aggravated by the testimony of several medical men, Hindus and others, who speak from wide obstetric experience. We have necessarily only hinted at the conclusions which are drawn in this part of the book, but they are obviously of serious importance. If this part of the inquiry were involved in doubt, there is another result of the practice of infant marriage—"betrothal" would be a more convenient word if it had any place in the terminology of Hindu law and religion—which is free from obscurity. The later the period at which marriage is permitted the smaller will be the number of child-widows. Every year by which the age for the quasi-betrothal is thrown back would represent a reduction by many thousands of the number of children destined to a life-long widowhood. The statistics are matters of controversy, but we have it on the testimony of an expert that out of every four married women in India one at least is a widow, sixty-three thousand being widowed children under ten, while a lakh and three-quarters of them are between ten and fourteen. We will not quote what the witnesses cited by Mr. Dayaram have to say upon the moral aspect of widowhood of this kind; but the testimony is given by Hindus undesirous, we must suppose, of fouling the nest of Hindusim, and it will suffice to call the attention to it of those whom it concerns. As to the remedy, opinions are, as was to be expected, widely different. There is much novelty of suggestion in the documents contained in Mr. Dayaram Gidumal's book. We shall not hear again, we suppose, the proposal made four or five years since that students should be shut out from the honours of the University if they marry before matriculating. Nor can we expect to see legislative sanction given to the idea of empowering municipalities and local boards to fix a minimum age for marriage. One influential gentleman, the Dewan of a Native State in this Presidency, while opposing legislation, thinks that Government should bestow rewards and honours upon those who labour successfully in the cause of social reform. There is, however, so strong a body of testimony in favour of legislating that, having in view the likelihood of an early enlargement of these representative elements in our Legislative Councils, it would be well for those who are interested in the question to have some project of law in readiness for discussion when that time arrives. We should think it highly improbable that the Government with this constitutional change in prospect would care to take up a question which, according to what seems to have become a fixed principle with them, can be dealt with only in accordance with prevalent native opinion. But it is not so certain that they would refuse to follow the guidance of a reformed Legislative Council upon such a question; and if Mr. Malabari and his friends are wise, they will prepare themselves for the contingency. It is in their favour that some very perceptible advances towards better things have been spontaneously made of late—notably the movement in Rajputana and the very interesting movement amongst the Anaval community in the Surat District, which we described some months ago, and in which over ten thousand members have pledged themselves to abstain from some of the more deleterious practices against which the agitation of recent years has been directed.

THE Countess of Jersey is not the only English lady who contributes to the May reviews on the result of a cold-weather trip to India. Lady Dilke, whose style and brevity must be the envy of Sir Charles, writes in the *Fortnightly* in favour of a class of men and women who in these days do not find too many persons of literary distinction willing to sing their praises. A perusal of Canon Isaac Taylor's "powerful indictment" of "The Great Missionary Failure" and the society of a number of Zenana ladies on boardship seems to have suggested Lady Dilke's pleasantly written justification of "The Great Missionary Success." She is a convert, for "naturally, as one of an Anglo-Indian family, I had to begin with," her readers are informed, "something like an antipathy to the missionary in the East." Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who just now is as unpopular with his brethren of the Baptist persuasion as he is with the Conservative Whips, is not mentioned by Lady Dilke, but she admits that, judged by the standard of conversions the "disproportion of expenditure is ludicrous." She regards missions from a different point of view. "They admire you; but they do not love you," a high French official who spent many years in this country remarked to her of our Indian fellow-subjects. A distinguished Asiatic who visited London for the Royal Jubilee is said to have remarked: "The English do not know the way to win our hearts? Lady Dilke thinks the feat cannot be achieved "by our great public works, our reforms, and all the machinery of our rule." These bring peace and prosperity, but not affection. "It is only by making ourselves one with the people that the people can ever feel one with us." We fancy that at the present time there is less of the cynical contempt for missionaries than was prevalent when in the "pertness of sixteen" Lady Dilke felt such slight regard for these agents of the Christian religion, and although she may be considered as unduly sanguine we shall all be delighted if her anticipations are realized. She thinks that the day may come when the influence of the patient and self-sacrificing devotion of evangelistic Westerns "will have created a bond of union between ruled and rulers, which shall offer a stronger resistance to the advance of foreign foes than the weight of our sceptre and the sharpness of our sword." Far be it from us to detract from the high estimate Lady Dilke has formed of missionaries and their ideals. But we wish she had recognised the fact that many Englishmen and Englishwomen in other walks of life are earnestly striving to show the people around them "that we, the rulers, not only know how to govern them, but can also live with and for them." Lady Dilke introduces a curious little story *apropos* of her visit in company with a mission chaplain to "a great temple," apparently at Umritsar. She was preparing, she tells us, to put slippers or socks over her shoes as she had done many a time before, but her friend said, "Please do as I do. Take off your shoes before you put these slippers on. They all feel so strongly about it that the name of the wife of a recent Viceroy is held in universal detestation by the Sikhs, because when she was here she insisted on entering the temple without taking off her boots." Can this be true? We can understand a Viceroy's wife objecting to take off her boots in such circumstances, but that she should insist upon going into the temple with them on, knowing that she would thereby offend the religious feelings of the Sikhs, is rather more than we can readily believe.

WE hear that the mamlutdars who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission under a promise of immunity from harm if they spoke the truth are not willing to submit to the deprivation of their magisterial functions, which the Bombay Government desires to effect in deference to the views of Lord Cross as conveyed in a Despatch which has been published. The Government of Bombay directed a certain number of mamlutdars to cease from acting magisterially, the intention being to employ them in revenue duty. To this they and their friends demur, alleging that the deprivation of magisterial functions will lower their standing and place them at a disadvantage in the service in comparison with the rest of the mamlutdars, a large number of whom are said to have yielded to the pressure exercised, and paid for their promotion. The confessing mamlutdars would thus be placed in the position of being publicly disclassed and punished, because they had the shame or disgrace to confess, while others get off scotfree who have simply refused to accept or act upon the Government promise of immunity if they spoke the truth. Rather than submit to this hardship, they have resolved, we are informed, to appeal to the Secretary of State, and ask that they should be accorded the immunity promised them, and if this prayer be not granted, they will petition Parliament for a full investigation into all the facts relating to the administration of the Central and Southern Divisions since the year 1879. This course is intended to bring home the responsibility of laxity in the Southern Division which, if dealt with at the time during the administration of Sir James Fergusson, would have averted the scandals which more recently compromised the mamlutdars in the Central Division, whose reputation is now considered to be at stake.

WE understand that the collections of salt revenue during April 1889 were, from a revenue point of view, most satisfactory, being no less than ten lakhs in excess of the receipts for the corresponding month of 1888. This, no doubt, denotes the recovery of confidence in the trade, which was considerably shaken by the rumours in February and March that the duty was about to be reduced. With Exchange at the present rate, which is considerably below the rate used by the Government of India for Budget purposes, we are afraid that there is small prospect of any reduction of taxation for some time to come; and the salt traders may, we fancy, pursue their calling without any fear of its being rudely disturbed by any alteration of the salt tax in the direction of reduction.

REUTER'S list of Birthday honours, it appears is incomplete, the following being omitted:—Grand Cross of the Bath: Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Taylor; Knights Commanders: Lieutenant-General D. Macfarlane; Companions: Colonel Corrie Fitzroy Stephen, Rifle Brigade; Colonel Arthur Hart, East Surrey Regiment; and Colonel Arthur Wauchope, of the Black Watch.

WE are glad to learn from Surat that the condition of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has improved, and that his recovery is now looked orward to more hopefully.

THE Municipal Commissioner received yesterday nominations by the Justices of the Peace of candidates for three casual vacancies in the Municipal Corporation. The following four nominations were received, and as there is a contest, the election by the Justices will take place probably on the 3rd prox.:—1. Mr. Eknath Ramchandra Khote, proposed by the Hon. R. M[illegible] and seconded by Mr. G. Cotton, and also by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Nowroji. 2. Mr. J. [illegible] proposed by the Hon. R. M. Sayani and by Mr. Damodhur Thuckersey Moolje W. P. Walshe, proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, C. I. E., and seconded by Blaney. 4. Mr. Anandrao Narayan proposed by Mr. Shantaram Narayan and seconded by Mr. Shamrao Bhasker.

THE petition of Messrs. Lang, M[illegible] pany for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, which was presented on the [illegible] gives their liabilities at seven lakhs, outstandding debts due to the firm 50,000, and assets, exclusive of those hy[illegible] at Rs. 4,550.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following warning note:—"If it has not been noted before, it may interest your readers to remember that this year it is specially dangerous to date any important document with "89" to notify the year; as, for instance, "26th May' 89, for any one who wishes to change the date to next year, has only to add a 1 at the beginning and 0 at the end to make it 1890."

TENDERS for remittances on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were received at the Bank when the following amounts were allotted—*viz.*, in bills on Calcutta Rs. 3,88,000, Bombay Rs. 23,27,000, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KING OF ITALY IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 26.

King Humbert has started on his homeward journey. His Majesty will travel incognito and avoid the town of Strasburg *en route*.

Signor Crispi, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Deputies of the Reichstag, declared that the Triple Alliance was now unshakeable and that its object is the preservation of peace.

ANOTHER MAN-OF-WAR STRANDED.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Her Majesty's Twin screw despatch vessel Surprise (four guns) has stranded off Syracuse after colliding with and sinking the steamer Nesta.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE MOB.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Full particulars of the surrounding of the Royal carriages at the Fire Brigade parade on Saturday show that nobody was injured either in the crush or by the Mounted Police, and that the mob, though behaving in a rough manner, cheered their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales immensely.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The English press, in discussing the visit of the King of Italy to Germany and its bearing on the political situation, dwell upon the scare produced in Paris on its becoming known that his Majesty was about to visit Strasbourg, and add that all this indicates the instability of the present European peace.

Signor Crispi denies that a visit to Strasbourg was meditated by King Humbert.

THE QUESTION OF LOCAL OPTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

The Government of India had, it is said, under careful consideration the question of local option weeks before Mr. Smith's resolution came before Parliament.

MR. MACKENZIE'S ABSENCE ON LEAVE.

Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, proceeds shortly on two and a half months' leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 21st instant, arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here from Kurrachee, via Marseilles, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, outward bound, left here at noon on the 26th.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Berenice, from Trieste, left here this evening for Bombay.

MAY 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania, homeward bound, arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 27.

The mail steamer Coromandel, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	87¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67¾
4½ per cent. "	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	42¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 26.

10 p.m.	84·3

MONDAY, MAY 27.

6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	90·3
[illegible] p.m.	89·2

GRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

May 27.—The general barometric rise ticed has given way, except at Chitta- at a few stations on the Circars, the ind, Guzerat, and Kandeish, where it Elsewhere pressure is decreasing, but Punjab, and moderatly elsewhere. The istribution is little changed, and high re overlying in Central India, Guzerat, west of the peninsula, and low pressures the east and north of the Bay . Winds are again southerly over the they are north-westerly over Western and variable elsewhere. Temperature is e the average in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, and dras, but is below elsewhere. There is a large deficiency in Guzerat and Central India. Rain is general over Bengal, and scattered over Burma and the peninsula, and has ceased elsewhere.

THE Duc d'Orléans' "tiger in action" trophy, which has caused some excitement in Piccadilly, was taken down to Seen House on the 17th instant for exhibition during the silver wedding festivities.

NEWS comes from Brighton of the death of General George Jackson of the Bengal Staff Corps, formerly commander of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. He was, as the *World* writes, to the last on the active list of Indian general officers, and their senior save one—General Sam Brown. Throughout his long career—1828 to 1873—he was a well-known, well-liked officer; prominent in physique and character amongst that distinguished generation of Anglo-Indian soldiers who saved for us, under such men as Sydney Cotton, Peter Lumsden, Nicholson, Sam Browne, Cureton, Hodson, Macpherson, Colin Campbell, John Lawrence, and Hugh Rose, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces in the days Aliwal, Sobraon and the Dullah Heights, and India in the years of the Mutiny and rebellions. Equal in reputation to "Hodson's Horse" and "Probyn's Horse" ranked the 3rd Irregulars, or "Jackson's Horse," as that smart loyal regiment was called, who alone stood staunch to a man from first to last, through the Mutiny. Their gallant leader—as well known to Bryden, the sole survivor of Cabul, as to Lord Strathnairn—was pronounced by his commander, "chum," and comrade-in-arms, Lord Clyde, to be "one of the finest officers in the Indian Army." In a war-council of three, held in Sir Colin's tent, it was only at the last decided by him to send one friend, Nicholson, to the relief of Delhi (where poor Nicholson fell), and another *in timé*, Jackson, to guard the dangerous north-west frontier.

THE CRAWFORD CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

OUR London correspondent writing on the 10th instant says:—"This evening, when the House goes into Committee of Supply, Mr. Baumann is to call attention to the case of Mr. A. Crawford, and to move "that the conduct of the Bombay Government in connection with the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford was unfair and vindictive, and calls for the censure of this House." It is not absolutely certain that the motion will be reached in time for adequate discussion, seeing Mr. Edmund Robertson has precedence with the motion that in the opinion of this House the privilege possessed by certain of the Universities of returning Members to Parliament ought to be discontinued. This is an "academic" subject, dear to the hearts of many members, and the debate may be prolonged. In all probability, however, Mr. Baumann will get his chance. No doubt in India as here many people will ask, "Who is Mr. Baumann, and why should he of all M. P.'s champion Mr. Arthur Crawford and attack the Bombay Government?" The first question I can answer; the second is beyond me. Mr. Baumann sits for Peckham, is a young gentleman of 32, a Scotchman by birth, and a barrister by profession. He is described as follows in the Roll Call of Constituencies (Political World Year Book for 1889):—"One of the most thoughtful and candid among the younger Conservative politicians. His conservatism is marked by a large infusion of Democratic sympathy. He declares himself to be 'anxious to promote social reforms within the lines of existing institutions,' a creed which enables him to agree with the proposals of any party in England save the Socialists." This may not give you much information, but, in the absence of any mark made by him in Parliament or in public life, it is all I have to give. Mr. Baumann obtained his seat in 1885 through two Liberals opposing each other in turn; their combined polls would have left him in a minority. In 1886 he kept his seat on his merits. The only reason I have heard given why Mr. Baumann should specially move in this matter is that "he has a brother in India." That is a little unsatisfactory, but in default of anything better may serve to gratify the curious.

"A good deal of sympathy is felt for Mrs. Crawford and her family owing to the pension, or deferred pay, or annuity—for it is called by all these names—of Mr. Crawford being withheld. In Parliament, at the Clubs, and at the India Office this feeling is strongly held. As personal corruption was not proved, it is urged that a request for Mr. Crawford's immediate retirement would have been sufficient punishment. The upshot, probably, will be that for Mr. Crawford's family's sake a compassionate allowance will be made. That, however, may depend upon the course of to-night's debate. If Mr. Baumann really wishes to serve the Crawfords he will refrain from pressing his motion—he will even not proceed with it. No real good can come to Mr. Crawford from a debate, seeing that the Government, to justify themselves, will not hesitate to say all that can possibly be said of Mr. Crawford's delinquencies."

LECTURE ON CHRISTIANITY.

AN interesting and instructive lecture on Christianity was delivered at the Methodist Chapel, Grant Road, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, M.A.

The lecturer briefly sketched the state of Christianity in the early centuries of the Christian era, and then compared the present condition of the religion with its aspect in those primitive ages. He said a class of writers called Apologists existed during the second and third centuries A. D., who made it their business to defend their religion from the attacks directed against it by the opponents of Christianity, their "apologies" being composed in Greek from the year 100 to 200 A. D. and in Latin from 200 to 300 A.D. The last fifteen or sixteen hundred years had greatly changed the aspect of affairs in relation to Christianity, but yet there were many points of resemblance between the circumstances in which it was placed now-a-days and those that obtained in the first few hundred years of the era. The primitive Christians were few in numbers and were the subjects of terrible persecution, whilst to-day the followers of Christ abound everywhere, and practice their tenets for the most part without let or hindrance. But, on the other hand, history repeats itself, and is doing so now in India. We have amongst us to-day Polytheists, Pantheists, men who believe in no God, Philosophers, Eclectics, &c. The Eclectics (from the Greek *ekléguo*, I pick out, single out) strove to make truth their sole aim and gather out of all systems what was best. The Brahmo Somaj of to-day was an example of eclecticism and the Neoplatonists, or modern Platonists, a sect of Christian Eclectics, were represented in India at present by the "members of the new dispensation," to which body Mr. Nagarkar, a frequent debater at these meetings, and who, the lecturer regretted to say, had not been able to attend that evening, belonged. We read in ancient writings the arguments brought forward by the opponents of Christianity against that religion and see that they correspond with the objections raised against it by our opponents to-day. In those early times people said what could Christianity do? What kind of religion was it to be likely to succeed? Who was Christ? What sort of doctrine was that of the cross? They felt sure the religion was doomed to failure and extinction. But what had been the case? Just the opposite. The conflict now going on in India with respect to Christianity was analogous to that of fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen hundred years ago. No new difficulties or objections remained to be brought forward. The old ones were simply being reiterated. And will not the result be the same in this case as in that? The lecturer believed it assuredly would. St. Paul's method was only to preach Christ crucified. Ha had been to Athens and had striven to meet the philosophers on their own ground, but had been disappointed with the result. He then went to Corinth and determined only to preach the Cross of Christ as stated by him in the first and second chapters of his first Epistle to the Corinthians, written about the year 57 A. D., and the genuineness of which could not be doubted. The Jews sought some sign, as men do now, but St. Paul preached Christ crucified as the greatest power, and so it had been in spite of the ridicule it had met with, specimens of which were still extant on ancient stones. The great doctrine of the Apologists also was the Cross, and from the very first until now it had shown itself the power and wisdom of God. It had overturned the ancient systems of philosophy, and nothing had done so much to change man. The plan of God to become flesh and take our human nature upon him, to die and rise again, showed the power and strength of God in the complete unselfishness pervading it. The lecturer asked his hearers to take the death and resurrection of Christ together—the resurrection was the seal of God's system—and finally appealed to them to accept the love which the Cross of Christ speaks of to all that believe.

An opportunity was then afforded for those who wished to do so to put questions on any points connected with the lecture regarding which they required further information, their interrogatories being responded to by the Rev. R. A. Squires, and A. B. Wann. Some of the questions were, as, perhaps, might have been expected, in view of the nature of the assembly, somewhat lacking in perspicacity, and had to be repeated twice or thrice before they were understood. One of the interrogators was an elderly Jew, whose query, of course, appertained to the New Testament.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that another lecture would be delivered next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the same place, the name of the lecturer and the subject of the address to be notified hereafter.

GIRGAUM EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

A MEETING of the subscribes to the Girguam Eye and Ear Infirmary, a charitable institution, was held on Sunday last at the infirmary, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit presiding. Dr. Da Gama, physician and honorary secretary to the infirmary, read an account of the working of the institution, from which it appeared that it had been in existence for the last four years and a half. With the assistance of Mr. Sorab.ee Shapurjee Bangalee and others, it was carried on experimentally for the first two years, which period was afterwards extended. Sir Dinshaw Manackjee Petit afterwards offered to give Rs. 20,000 for a building for the institution on condition of Government granting a free site, and of the Municipality maintaining it at its own cost. Government expressed their willingness to grant a free site. But the Corporation, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Town Council, declined to defray the expreses of the institution. During the period of its existence, about 17,000 patients had been treated. It was resolved after some discussion that the infirmary be closed from 1st June next, and that the furniture and implements be presented to Dr. Da Gama in recognition of his services. Thanks were voted to the other honorary surgeons and to the chairman; and the proceedings terminated.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS UNDER THE AMENDED FACTORY ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your editorial of the 23rd instant appear, as telegraphed by your Simla correspondent, the four amendments to the Indian Factories Act recommended by the Government of India. Besides these four amendments the Secretary of State has suggested that there should be four days' holiday in each month. It is plain, therefore, that no notice was taken either by the local Government or the Government of India of the request made to them by those in whose interest the four amendments were proposed.

In my above quoted letter I referred to the recommendations of the Bombay Government, the full text of which probably will not see the light. You published in your issue of the 18th March last, however, an extract of the observations made by Mr. Jones on the working of the Indian Factories Act as well as that of the report of Mr. W. W. Drew thereon. In dealing with the proposed amendments by the Government of India you have also dealt with the recommendations of Mr. Drew, which form the basis of the amendments, and there is no need of further reviewing them except with regard to the performance of duties of inspection. Mr. Drew says the Assistant Collector can spare time to perform all the light duties of the present Act. He also thinks that very little technical knowledge is required.

Section 3 of the Indian Factories Act (Act No. XV of 1881) runs thus:—"The local Government may in its discretion, by notification in the official gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of Factories within such local limits as it may assign to such inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed." In the report of the Factory Commission of 1884, the Commissioners, whose recommendations, though not in their entirety, are now to be acted upon, endorse the recommendation of Mr. Meade King, a specialist, as I have said in my first letter, and whose advice in regard to the amendment of the Factories Act was sought for by the Bombay Government. They say:—"The insertion of the words recommended by Mr. Meade King—'and Assistant Inspectors of Factories'—seems to us necessary, as Government may find it expedient to make an addition to the inspecting staff. There can be no doubt that the duties of the Inspector of Factories will be largely increased if the smaller Factories are placed under his supervision." I might here add that the Commissioners, before endorsing the recommendation of Mr. Meade King, consulted Mr. James Jones, the then Inspector of Factories, and Secretary to the Commission, whether, after the Act was amended, he alone would be able to do all the work. Mr. Jones flatly said that it was an impossibility, and that a provision to appoint Assistant Inspectors should be made in the Act. It is highly probable that the Government of India, before undertaking factory legislation, will call for reports on this point from the local Governments, and may be misled as to the necessity which exists for providing to appoint Assistant Inspectors by such reports as those which officers in charge of the work at present are likely to make.

Mr. Drew's report, so far as it relates to the fact that the Assistant Collectors can spare time to do all the light duties, may be feasible so long as the Act is in *statu quo*. His view that very little technical knowledge is required to be an Inspector of Factories is borne out to a great extent by the facts that Mr. K. N. Seervai, who did the duties of Inspector of Factories during the interval Mr. Meade King left and Mr. Jones landed in Bombay, was neither a technical inspector nor a mechanical or a civil engineer. Nevertheless with the little insight Mr. Meade King gave him of inspection work he made an excellent Inspector, and his first quarterly report to Government is a specimen of what a non-practical man can do. As pointed out in your leader of 23rd March last, technical knowledge may be laid down as a *sine qua non* in the case of the Chief Inspector, who should, if appointed, also be an official who has had experience in factories at home. But the Assistant Inspectors can be supplied from among the persons whose *sine qua non* should be local knowledge. They should necessarily know the languages of the districts in which they have to work. They need not at all be mechanical or civil engineers and their salaries need not exceed Rs. 150 per mensem, including conveyance allowance. It will be futile to argue that the Assistant Collector in Bombay, where the work will be largely increased, can do all the work when the Act is amended. Since the smaller factories will come into operation, the hours of work for women restricted, and mills and other factories closed on four days in each month, the inspection duties may be classed as protective and detective. By protective inspection I mean the inspection that relates to the fencing of dangerous machinery, enforcement of sanitary provisions, and other duties at present devolving upon the Inspector of Factories. Detective inspection consists of finding out by sudden visits the number of hands employed in a factory in order to ascertain whether it comes under the Act, to see if the women operatives are made to work more than eleven hours per day, and to visit on weekly holidays some of the factories in order to verify the entire closing of them, &c. It cannot be doubted that when these duties devolve upon the *ex-officio* Inspector in Bombay they cannot be done without an additional staff. I have pointed out that Mr. Jones, who was a special and full-time Inrpector of Factories could not undertake to do these duties alone. Much less, therefore, can the Government expect the Assistant Collector, whose duties as such are laborious, to do the inspection work well. Though the appointment of a Special Chief Inspector is much to be desired, it can be deferred till the financial equilibrium can allow of it, but the appointments of Special Assistant Inspectors, who will be able to devote the whole of their time to their work, is an urgent necessity, and the Government of India will do wisely to provide these appointments in the amended Act.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FEELINGS OF THE OPERATIVES.

Bombay, May 27.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Fletcher and infant	Mr M V J Webber
Mr and Mrs Shilstone and two children	Mr M R Ahmed
Mr H B Knowlys	Mr N Huda and friend
Surg-Major G W Patterson	Captain H M Richards
Mr R Richardson	Mrs Peterson and child
Mr W Wright	Lieut R H R Milne
Mr Pickering Clark	Capt E W Clarke
Mr Bannister	Mr and Mrs J Anderson and child
Mr Norman	Mr P MacLene
Mr Parkaschund and son	Captain James Rice
Mr J L Willan	Mr and Mrs Chas. Parker and 2 children
Rev G Gothard	Miss Parker
Miss Nisbet	Rev and Mrs P H Bartlett and infant
Mr M Condon	
Mr J Darragh	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr S Tomlinson	Mr M K Lalkaka
Mr T Bernard Hall	Mr W R Greaves
Col H M Evans	Mr A Rother
Mr S Sinha	Mr H M Abas
Mr G A Witt	Mr T Knowles
Mr Halliday	Mr J V Smith
Mr Packup	Mr W F Macmahon
Mr W A Thurman	Surgeon W H Burke
Mrs James Dickson	Mr W Klein
Mrs Chard and child	Mr E Grant
Mr V Philips	Mr H W Patrick
Mr H Lawrence	Mr G G Craig
Capt H Ricardo	Mr E Gliven
Col J G D Walker	Mr E C Rich
Mr J A Sitt	Mr Schoen

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Mr C Bayley.

FOR MALTA—Capt F C Bower, R.A.

FOR ADEN.

Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw	Mr Jas Seery
Mr Cursetjee Cowasjee	

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Siam, Capt H T Weighell, 4th June, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr A K Oliver.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W L McNay and Mr Johnstone.

Per s s Peshawur, Capt L H Moule, 11th June, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr Togg. Mr D Lumsden, Mr F D Topham, and Mr H L Winter.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E B Francis and Mr Saunders.

THE directors of the East Indian Railway Company have elected Major-General F. S. Stanton, R.E., late Director-General of Railways in India, a director in the place of Mr. Charles K. Freshfield, who has resigned the office on account of ill-health and advancing years, after an uninterrupted association with the company, as legal adviser and director, of nearly five-and-forty years.

THE directors of the Indian Midland Railway Company announce that they are prepared to receive tenders for an issue of £600,000. Three-and-a-Quarter Per Cent. Debentures, guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The debentures will expire on July 1, 1896. Tenders must be delivered at the company's offices, 3, New Broad Street, London. The minimum price of issue is par.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 22nd inst.:—

FIXED MOORINGS IN THE HARBOUR.

Resumed consideration of the application by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. to be allowed fixed moorings in the harbour, which was postponed by Trustees' resolution No. 182, dated 2nd April, to allow of certain information being obtained.

Submitted letter from the agents A. S. N. Co., Limited, dated 4th April, giving the draft of water of their steamers; letter from the Port Officer, dated 18th April, forwarding list of existing fixed moorings in the harbour with information as to the owners, the depth of water, the length of time since laid, and the number of days occupied during the last three years; and stating that he does not, for reasons which he gives, consider it advisable to allow any more moorings to be laid; he also forwards an application by the B. I. S. N. Co. to be allowed to lay moorings to the westward of their F buoy off Mazagon, and another off the Victoria Dock wall, for the s.s. Karagola to heave off and discharge at. He recommends that the buoy-westward of F buoy be not allowed, as he thinks it is not required; he also points out the danger and inconvenience to the shipping caused by the rafts from timber ships, and recommends that such ships be compelled to discharge north of the Dock channels; he also recommends that the buoy off Victoria Dock wall be not allowed, as it would interfere too much with the large inshore traffic at that point, and he does not recommend any special area being set apart as suitable for moorings, but recommends that each case be considered on its own merits.

Read letter from the Port Officer, commenting on Mr. Turner's minute as a member of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee and stating that he still adheres to his opinion not to allow a buoy westward of F buoy, and with regard to Mr. Turner's objection to shifting the timber ships, that the rafting muccadums might refuse to work, he thinks that a by-law might be passed to compel them to work, and if they were still refractory, other arrangements might easily be made. He suggests that this question be referred to the Superintendent for report.

Resolution—The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to permit them to place fixed moorings in the harbour, the available anchorage for deep-draughted vessels being limited.

The B I S N Co also should be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to allow any more fixed moorings in the harbour.

The question of the proper anchorage for timber ships will be separately considered.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th inst., intimating the temporary appointment of Mr. Welch to take charge of the Kennery life-boat.

Report by the acting Port Officer, of the death of Mr. H. P. Mathews, second-grade pilot, on board the s.s. Othello, on 21st instant at 3 a.m., while about to proceed to England on one year's furlough, leaving a widow and six children.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th May 1889.	For week ending 11th May 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	24
" " out of "	26	27
" transported	15	30
" attended to	3	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' WET DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	19	13
" left	9	9
" remaining in Dock	15	16

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	12
" left	11	5
" remaining in Dock	9	15

BIRTH-DAY DARBAR AT POONA.

THE annual Darbar of the Chiefs, Jahagirdars and Inamdars of the Deccan, in honor of the birth-day of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, was held last Saturday evening at the Council Hall under the Presidency of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., District Judge and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan. Mr. Whitworth delivered an address in honor of the occasion:—

When you turn your minds to the events of the past year, there is, I am sure, one which far more than all the other forces itself upon your attention. As Sardars of the Deccan, you must, all of you in greater or less degree, come into contact with the high officers of Government, and more particularly with the officer who presides over that division of the Presidency in which this city of Poona, the capital of the Deccan, stands. And it cannot be but that as we meet here face to face the lamentable occurrence lately associated with that office are very prominently present to your minds as they are to mine. And painful as the subject is I do not choose to pass over in silence a matter of which we must all be thinking. Indeed, it would be impossible for any English officer, especially from a member of the Bombay Civil Service, to meet you in this formal way, and hope for a moment to show no sign of the shame which has fallen on that service and on the English name. It is a bitter thing to think that ten or a dozen Bombay Civilians may work their best and their hardest for their 25 years of service, and yet the whole results of their labour may not outweigh with good the harm that one man has done. It only remains to toil patiently on and hope by slow degrees to recover the lost ground. But before leaving the subject let me note one or two small elements of satisfaction discernible amidst the huge evil. In the first place, the conditions under which we meet to-day are infinitely preferable to those under which you met the Agent last year. For now the evil is known, and understood and its progress is stayed; whereas then it was still in force and extending. And better a thousand times better, the open shame and public scandal than the secret disease gradually corrupting the administration. And another point from which we may gain some small solace is this that out of these deplorable occurrences the people of this Presidency must have learnt one valuable lesson. If—which God forbid—if at any future time there should be any approach to a recurrence of the state of things which has recently been revealed, then at least you will know that the remedy is in your own hands. Timid subordinate officials may shrink from preferring complaints against their superiors. But you, Sardars of the Deccan, leaders of the people who must know so well what goes on among the people; you at least take action, should the malady reappear. You know you have only to come forward, and seek audience, if necessary, of the Government itself, and declare what you know; and then the continuance of the evil would be impossible.

Since Her Majesty's last birth-day, eight vacancies have been caused by death in the list of Sardars. Of these the principal are:—The Chief of Vinchur and his brother Mr. Mulharrao Vithal and Mr. Gunpatrao Dada Saheb, Divan of Gwalior. When a man dies, be he great or small, be his position conspicuous or retired, the first question which we naturally ask is: Did he do a fair life's work in the time given to him? In the case of the deceased Sardars you are much better able than I am to answer that question. But I may notice that the merits of the Vinchurkar won for him the distinction of being made a Companion of the Exalted Order of the Star of India.

An important event of the year was the transfer of the supreme power from the hands of the Marquess of Dufferin and now to those of the Marquess of Lansdowne. It would of course be quite inappropriate for me either to praise or to criticize either the departed or the new Viceroy. But one remark I may make of the former. That is that those who had the privilege, as I had of hearing some of his last speeches and of seeing him take his farwell of India—those I say whether admirers or opponents of this or that part of his policy could not but be agreed in this feeling that Lord Dufferin had not spared his health and strength, but had made generous sacrifices of both in his arduous labours for the people of India.

After the speech the usual presentation of 11 *poshays* and *nuzurs* was gone through.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the National Indian Association was held on Monday (6th inst.) at the Westminster Town-hall. General Sir Richard Meade, who presided in the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala, reminded his hearers that the object of the association was to benefit the people of India and to further a more intimate acquaintance between the people of India and the people of England. The usefulness of the association was, however, greatly hampered by want of funds, Lord Hobhouse moved the adoption of the annual report, and remarked that the association had always taken the deepest interest in the social welfare of women in India and had adopted special means to carry out its objects. He dwelt upon the difficult and dangerous position in which young Indian students coming to this country stood, and urged their claims to care and consideration. Sir Henry Cunningham seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Miss Manning, who has recently returned from India, afterwards gave an interesting account of the work of the association there.

THEFT OF RIFLE CARTRIDGES.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Byrao Raghoo and John William Lima were charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in their possession a quantity of Government ammunition and gunpowder without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

Henry Hunter said he was Sergeant Instructor G. I. P. R. Volunteers and lived at Byculla. Deceased No. 1 is a calassee employed in the armoury at Victoria Station. The articles of ammunition before the court bear the Government mark and are the property of Government. Such articles are kept in store at the armoury after issue from the Grand Arsenal. He did not know accused No. 2.

Agustus Butts said he was a student and lived at Byculla. The son of accused No.2 and himself went to the same school. About three months and a half ago, accused No. 1 came to the house in which No. 2 and witness were living. No. 1 brought with him a parcel and handed it to No. 2, saying "Here are the cartridges." This was on Friday last. In the middle of this month accused No. 2 removed to another house at Byculla. When No. 1 made over the parcel which he said contained cartridges, No. 2 paid him some money, but witness could not say how much.

Narayen Wittoojee, jemadar of police No 20, E Division, doing duty at Cammateepoora section, said: On the 25th instant he received instructions from Inspector Cobb to search the room of No 2 at Mustang Tank, Byculla. He made a search in the presence of a punch, on the same day and found the cartridges and bullets before the Court in a box of which No. 2 had the key, No. 2 at first concealed the key, but when a duplicate key was brought he produced it. Half an hour later witness made further search of the room of No 2, assisted by Inspector Cobb. He then found in the same box a bottle containing a quantity of gunpowder. Witness had seen this bottle in the same box on the first search, but was deceived by the accused saying it was tea.

Inspector Cobb, who was next examined, said: On Sunday he searched the room of accused No. 1 at Muddunpoora (Byculla), and found in a box in his room the two jugs (produced), the property of Government.

The two accused pleaded guilty to the charge; and accused No. 1 stated that the articles were given to him by a saheb named Radford, who has left Bombay. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to nine months regorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to six months' similar imprisonment.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

BY command of the Queen a Levée was held on Tuesday afternoon (7th inst.) at St. James's Palace by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen-in-Waiting and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House shortly before two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of State and the Royal Household.

The following were among the presentations to the Prince of Wales, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office and submitted to Her Majesty's approval:—

Aylmer, Maj F A, RA, on promotion.

Boileau, Lieut H E, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Buchanan, Col L M, on appointment to command the 4th Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Forbes, Mr A, Bengal Civil Service.

Georges, Capt W, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, on return from active service in Burma.

Khan, Muhamed Saderudin.

Karaka, Dosabhoy Mervanji.

Mody, Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee.

Cama, Jehanghir Kursetji Rustomji.

Lockhart, Col Sir W S A, on appointment as Assist. Military Sec. for Indian Affairs.

Norton, Capt. and Brevet-Maj. G. F. A., R.A., on return from active service in Egypt and on promotion for service in the field.

Noel, Capt. Gerard T, Durham Light Infantry.

Sullivan, Lieut R, Madras Staff Corps.

Euan-Smith, Col, CB, CSI.

Watson, Lieut W A, Central India Horse, on return from active service in India.

Younghusband, Lieut G I (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND LADY DUFFERIN.

AT the opening of the new hospital for women in London, on the 7th instant, the Prince of Wales said:—My Lord Archbishop, Ladies, and Gentlemen—The Princess desires me to thank Mrs. Garrett Anderson for the address she has just read to us, and to assure you of the great gratification that it has been to her to-day to lay the foundation-stone of this hospital. She has followed with great interest everything appertaining to the success of this movement since its first commencement, for she has been aware of the great difficulties and the dangers and prejudices that have had to be encountered and overcome, and she hopes that the new hospital will be a very great benefit to her own sex, and especially to those poor women and children who have a most undoubted need of the benefit of medical women's aid. (Cheers.) She feels and knows what an immense value and utility medical women are in India, and I think no one came forward more prominently in that behalf than Lady Dufferin, who I notice is here to-day. (Cheers.) The Princess wishes the most hearty success to the hospital, which, I think, is something much required, and she sincerely hopes that the objects it has in view will be thoroughly attained in every degree. (Loud cheers.)

THE ABKARI SYSTEM IN INDIA.

MR. E. S. HILL, M.P. for Bristol (South), writes to the *Times* to protest against "the stigma suggested in the speeches of the mover and seconder of the resolution upon that Abkari system in India—'that my fellow-subjects in that country are drunkards.' "I have," he says, "recently returned from travelling some 7,000 or 8,000 miles, from Bombay in the west to Lahore in the north, down to Calcutta in the east, across to Poona and to Madras and Tuticorin in the south. During this tour I visited twelve large towns and I never saw a drunken native, although I frequented the native quarters.

"Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in Chief, whose solicitude for the welfare of his soldiers has contributed as much to his great popularity as his brilliant military genius, told me that not a single case of drunkenness in the native army came under his notice during the year. The curator of the Museum at Lahore informed me that during the fourteen years he had held the post an average of 700 natives a day passed through the turnstiles and he had never seen one the worse for liquor.

"The out-still system may not be the best, but it was not introduced by us, but by the Mahomedans, long before the country came under our rule.

"The sobriety and prosperity of the inhabitants of India were the most pleasing features of my visit. The native wants are few, and, I am told, can be satisfied for about one rupee per month, while they are able to earn from one to two rupees per week. I wish it were possible for our labouring population to be in so good a position.

"Our responsibilities to this magnificent appendage of the British Crown are very great. Permit me to conclude with the view of the High Priest of the great Hindoo temple at Madura, as to how we discharge them. On my taking leave of him he said:—'India has had many rulers during the last 2,000 years, but none who have conferred so many benefits upon my people as the English. I pray that the Almighty may shower upon you and your nation His choicest blessings—that India may long continue to enjoy the blessing of British rule.'"

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has secured the 31st inst., before going into Committee of Supply, for bringing forward his motion for a Select Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the so-called "Uncovenanted" Services. Every effort is being made, writes the *Home News*, to inform members of Parliament of the rights and wrongs of the case, and all members of the Services in this country, whether on furlough or retired, are being urged to bring their influence to bear on their Parliamentary representatives. The promises so often made by Secretaries of State and Viceroys to the Public Works Department, and to other branches of the Technical Civil Service, have been duly set forth; and it is urged that the recommendations of the Public Service Committee in India should be carried out so far as they relate to the removal of admitted grievances.

THE Queen is said to have been very much charmed with Mrs. Chamberlain at the Drawing Room, whose simple unaffected manner wins every one's good word. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain came up from Birmingham to go to Windsor, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, her father and mother, at Highbury, they having just arrived from America. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain returned to Birmingham the next day.

THE INDIAN WHEAT QUESTION.

THE Conference at the India Office on the 9th instant, which was presided over by Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, was attended by a very influential and representative gathering of the leading corn merchants and millers of the U.K. His lordship was attended by Sir O. Burne, Sir Alfred Lyall, Gen. R. Strachey, Sir James Peile, and Sir Charles Turner, members of the Council; besides Sir Charles Bernard, Sir J. Danvers, Sir Edward Bradford, secretaries; Sir Geo. Birdwood, special Assistant in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Mr. C. Lennox Peel, C.B., of Agricultural Department of the Privy Council.

Amongst those present were:—Mr Seth Taylor, Mr Ross, Mr Nesbitt, Mr Saltmarsh, Mr Manuel (Ralli Bros), Mr Nicolas (Kelly & Co), Mr Vale King, Mr Tod (Tod, Durant & Co), representing the London Corn Trade Association, Mr R H Appleton (Stockton), Mr Wilson (Birmingham), Mr S Smith (Sheffield), and Mr Wilson Marriage (Colchester), representing the National Association of British & Irish Millers, Mr Cope (Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce), Mr Harvey Woodward, Mr S Sandy, Mr C J Protector, Mr R. Preston Nixon and Mr Hubbuck, (representing the Liverpool Corn Trade), Mr A Baker (Bristol), Mr Weston and Mr Grace (representing the Bristol Chamber of Commerce), Mr Maxsted (Hull), Mr J H Carter (London Chamber of Commerce), Mr J E Beerbohm, and others.

Lord Cross having opened the Conference, Mr. Tod read a report of the Indian Wheat Committee of the London Corn Trade Association, which formed an answer to the reports and papers issued by the India Office, and which set forth reasons why it was inadvisable for the Government to interfere in the matter showing that it was impossible to fix a 2 per cent. dirt, basis for Calcutta Wheats, and explaining that a system of analysis, as suggested in the report issued by the India Office, was impracticable. The London Corn Trade Association claimed in effect that there had been a considerable improvement already in the Indian Wheat trade, that a further gradual improvement was likely to arise spontaneously and without being forced, and finally, that in very few cases does Indian Wheat (as shown by Mr. McDougall's report of two years

export clean Indian Wheats, which latter we take to mean about the same thing, *viz.*, the reduction of the present basis of 4 per cent. admixture in Bombay, and 5 per cent. in Calcutta, to 2 per cent.

As the natural condition of Indian Wheats is to contain about 2 per cent. of admixture of foreign matter on the Calcutta, and 4 per cent. on the Bombay side, the reduction of the basis to 2 per cent. of admixture will resolve itself either, first into a discount of 3 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively in the price agreed upon in taking delivery of the Wheat from the natives, and shipping it in its natural state: or, secondly, it would necessitate cleaning the Wheat down to 2 per cent. either by the sellers before delivery or by the shippers before shipment, thereby enhancing the cost through loss in weight and extra cleaning expenses, by about 10½d. to 1 per quarter on a price of about 34.

Notwithstanding, however, the replies of the English millers as given in pp. 34-40 of the papers under consideration, experience has proved that buyers in this country are not prepared to pay the above premium, and when the offer is made to them of a lot of Wheat at, say 34 f.a.q, or 34 10½ in a cleaner state, the sale is invariably concluded on the f.a.q. basis.

4th.—When the question was first agitated, an Indian firm prepared and showed in the market a superior sample of No. 1 Club Bombay Wheat, which they offered to sell on a guarantee of its containing 94 per cent Soft White Wheat, not more than 4 per cent. Red Wheat, and the admixture of foreign matter *not* to exceed 2 per cent. at a premium of 9d. per qr. and at times they have even offered it at only 6d. above f. a. q., but with the exception of two cargoes sold for Ireland they have never succeeded in selling more. Other shippers can speak of similar experience which would tend to prove that the impression of the trade is well founded, *viz.*, that buyers will give the preference to clean Wheats, but will pay, little or no premium for them.

Whilst on this point we may remark that the questions put to millers were of too vague and general a character to elicit replies much to the point. We venture to think that the replies to question No. 3 would have been rather different if after "Would you use larger quantities of free from admixture and impurities?" it had been added. "Would you in such a case pay a higher price in proportion to the lower admixture and also to cover cleaning expenses?"

We have it from millers themselves that they can clean Wheat cheaper than shippers would charge them for doing this work, and that, however clean the Wheat may be delivered to them they still have to clean it over again. Besides, in buying f.a. q. they know about what they have to expect and whilst they are protected by arbitration from any inferiority in cases where they may be tendered parcels inferior to f.a.q., they have also the chance (not an infrequent one by any means) of getting delivery of a superior parcel without paying anything extra for it.

It is also suggested as a means of securing greater cleanliness in Indian Wheats—

That Wheat might be sold at home on analysis like Seeds (Mr. Finucane's report, p. 13). That the Corn Trade Associations might be asked to fix the refraction on all sale contracts of Wheat at not over 2 per cent. (Mr. Forbes Adams' letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, p. 26).

This question of selling Wheat on a percentage rate of refraction has on various occasions occupied the attention of the sub-committee (Indian section) of the London Corn Trade Association, and has also been discussed by the General Committee of the London Corn Trade Association, but the principle so far has been considered impracticable.

There is a great difference between selling Seeds and Wheat on analysis.

1st.—The quantity of any description of Seeds sold is very considerably smaller than that of Wheat.

2nd.—Seeds, especially Linseed (by far the largest trade in Seeds), show little variation in quality, and hence it is practicable in large parcels of Linseed to have the analysis made on *one* average sample to determine the whole shipment. This, with the variations in quality, admixture, &c., &c., in Wheat, almost from bag to bag, is *impossible*: and therefore it would be necessary for every small parcel of 50 tons or 100 tons to have separate average samples drawn and have them analysed.

3rd.—In Seeds, owing to the above slight variation in quality, a comparatively small sample is analysed: whilst in Wheat a considerably larger sample will have to be analysed, and thus the cost will be greatly increased.

The charge for analysing a sample of Linseed is 5, whereas on Wheat we believe it has not yet been done under £22, a very heavy charge on 50 tons or 100 tons of a poor article like Wheat.

4th.—The quantity analysed being larger, it naturally will take much longer to analyse, and when in a large parcel of 2,000-2,500 tons of Wheat something like 20 or 25 analyses will have to be made it can easily be understood that delay must follow, rendering the final settlements protracted and unsatisfactory.

5th.—Lastly and chiefly, Seeds are not liable to weevil. Wheat is, and sometimes it suffers *most severely* from this inherent defect. How would the advocates of analysis deal with the weevil flour dust? If they take it as refraction it would be very unjust to the shippers, who, although they may have cleaned down and shipped in India a parcel containing only 2 per cent. refraction, may be called upon, though the Wheat being attacked by weevil during the voyage, to allow on settlement 5 per cent. and even 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. on refraction, besides making an allowance for quality, in consequence of the excessive weevilled condition of the said parcel. If, on the other hand, weevil flour dust is admitted not to be an heterogeneous substance, how is it to be separated from fine earth, sand, or other impurities?

The selling therefore of Wheat on the basis of percentage refraction is tedious, costly, and impracticable.

One of the reasons of the present discussion is the desire to improve the condition of the Indian Wheat trade; but whilst we believe that any sudden or violent change or Government interference would be injudicious and unadvisable under actual circumstances, we have every faith in the slower and more gradual, but surer, improvement which every trade works for itself; and we believe that if a comparison were made of the condition in which Wheat is now shipped from Bombay and Kurrachee, and that of 10 to 15 years ago, a very satisfactory rate of improvement would be perceptible in the cleanliness, grading, and general manipulation of present shipments of Wheat.

We cannot say the same of Calcutta, but the reason in this latter case is not far to seek, the development of railways in India having diverted from Calcutta to Bombay some of the finest qualities grown in the North-West and other up-country centres, which produce the cleanest kinds of Wheat.

Another reason put forward is the desire to develop the resources of India, and make it a more important Wheat-exporting country than at present. This would have been a reasonable view if it were found that owing to the unclean condition of Indian Wheats India is obliged to carry a large stock at the end of the cereal year, which stock increased year by year owing to want of inquiry from the consuming markets. This, fortunately, is not the case, as all shippers receive in about March-April from Calcutta and Bombay, and in May-June from Kurrachee, information to the effect that Wheat of the old crop is exhausted, thereby proving that India is able to place all the Wheat she has available for export year by year.

Seeing, therefore, that the natural condition at present of Indian Wheats is to contain about 4 per cent. of admixture on the Bombay side, and 5 per cent. on the Calcutta; that, under the circumstances, it is not practicable to induce the Indian shippers to change their system of purchasing, and instead of buying on the above natural refractions to introduce an artificial basis of a 2 per cent. refraction; that buyers *practically* are not prepared to pay a *proportionately* higher price for cleaner Wheats; that the system of selling on analysis here is altogether impracticable and unadvisable; that the conditions of the Indian Wheat trade, although slowly, are gradually improving; that India ships all her Wheat available for export year by year, and that her development—in this branch at least—is not prevented by the present condition of her Wheats; that the interference of Government in questions of contract as between seller to buyer is inadvisable:—our opinion is that it is not advisable or desirable to try and force sudden and radical changes in the natural condition of a trade; but that it is preferable to let the improvement come gradually out of the trade itself, taking it for granted that merchant sellers and buyers, shippers and consumers, &c., are too keenly alive to their interests to allow any opportunity for improvement in their trade, when such becomes advisable, to pass by. W. VALE KING, *Chairman*.

Mr. Harvey Woodward said that in this matter, Liverpool and London were not in agreement. In Liverpool they had fixed a 2 per cent. dirt basis in their contract form, but as the standards of quality were made up in London this was not altogether successful. Liverpool handled two-thirds of the Bombay Wheat, and four-fifths of the Kurrachee Wheat imported into this country, and he considered therefore that the Liverpool trade ought to have more weight than it has at present. He quite believed that if the London Corn Trade Association were to make the contract with the 2 per cent. dirt clause, the shipments would soon improve in condition. It was a fact that the later shipments from Calcutta were of words quality than the earlier ones, containing as they did much "country damaged" Grain, which he considered should be rejected. Sound merchantable Wheat should be the basis of their contracts. It had been stated that buyers would not pay more for clean than for the present dirty Wheat; this was an exaggerated statement and was not in accordance with his experience. It certainly was not easy to obtain a fair price for the clean Wheat under the present form of contract, but when it was found that the Wheat generally was arriving in much better condition, buyers "to arrive," in which manner, nearly all the Grain was bought would pay more money. As a matter of fact, the "f.a.q." basis was too elastic. Government interference would not be beneficial he thought, and he greatly doubted the wisdom of instituting any such measure as a Wheat Fraud Act.

Mr. Cope said that the document which had been read by Mr. Tod was agreed to by Liverpool merchant in many respect more particularly, he might add, where it claimed that this matter should be left to the trade to settle among themselves. He then referred to the "Cotton Frauds Act" of years ago, and the great irritation it caused, which caused the Government to cancel it. But the trade itself soon improved its condition. The real cause of the dirty cotton shipped was the form of contract, which was on "fair quality," there being three grades above that, the seller getting no allowance or anything superior to "fair." The f.a.q. term in Wheat was just the same as "fair" in cotton shipments. In the case of cotton they could not get the Brokers' Association to agree to any modification of the form of contract. But there came a time when the cotton crop failed, and large allowances had to be made for bad quality. The sellers thereupon soon decided to sell on a "mutual" contract, so that speculators had to finally agree to those terms. The consequence was that the bulk of the cotton now shipped is sold on the "good" basis. This represented the case of Wheat to-day, and he hoped that the London and Liverpool traders would meet together until they satisfactorily settled the business.

Mr. Hubbuck, representing the North Shore Mill Co., Liverpool, said they used 1,500 tons of Wheat per week, and of Indian 8 to 10,000 in a season. He had no doubt whatever that this might be doubted if in buying f. a. q. they knew what quality to expect. After August and September they did not know. The standard of Bombay Wheat was 2 per cent. dirt in August, but this rose to 4 per cent. in November, which prevented millers buying Bombay Wheat to arrive after that time. He would ask, therefore, were not Bombay shippers confining themselves to speculators and keeping out millers? There is no reason why Bombay Wheat, if free from stones and dirt, should not fetch as high price as Californian. The Liverpool form of contract he had noticed was not mentioned in the London report. Many questions which had been mentioned were answered in the Liverpool contract form under their Liverpool conditions, in fact, weevil, dust, &c., spoken of by Mr. Tod, was allowed for.

Mr. Manuel agreed with the London report, that the improvement would come from the trade itself. If millers and buyers generally wanted clean Wheats, and would pay for them, they could have them without any difficulty.

Mr. J McDougall then explained the question from his point of view, *viz.*, that of a disinterested party, and remarked that unless some agreement was come too in the matter of contract form, it was difficult for any improvement to take place.

Mr. Maxsted (Hull) said he rather agreed with the Liverpool view. From a long experience he found that dirt was added simply to reduce the Wheat to "fair average" quality. The same was the case in Egypt years ago, until a specified standard of impurities was fixed. If the Indian Wheats, in fact, were cleaned in India, where labour was cheap, there would be much more done in Indian Wheat in this country. He considered 2 per cent. was a fair basis, as there was no reason why there should be such a large admixture of dirt as is now contained in the Wheat.

Mr. Seth Taylor said they were very glad to have this opportunity of discussing the question; what they should try and do was to discriminate between the natural amount of dirt and admixtures, and that which was added fraudulently. The great objection to a 2 per cent. basis was that there was so many natural impurities in Indian Wheat, which grow, in fact, with them. However clean the Wheats might be when shipped from India, they as millers would have to clean them again, and it was hardly likely that the increased value of the clean Wheat would compensate for the cleaning. They would be glad if the London and Liverpool Associations could meet and decide on a fair basis of impurities, but 2 per cent. he thought was too low. The mixing of Red and White Wheat was not so important a matter. A "mutual allowance" basis would be too vexatious and too difficult to settle.

Mr. Wilson said he represented millers in the Midland Counties. The matter under discussion was really more interesting to them than to Liverpool and London millers, because of the heavy railway rates they had to pay. Therefore it was clear that they wanted the cleanest Wheat they could obtain, because they had to pay 13-10 per ton on so much dirt, as was now mixed with Indian Wheat. He quite objected to the inference to be drawn from the London Association's report, that he did not know his trade well enough not to pay more for clean than for dirty Wheat. On the question of weevil-eaten Wheat, the only thing to be done was to clean the Wheat before it was shipped. Messrs. Ralli should not complain of weevil ravages, but should prevent them.

Mr. Appleton said that they had for a long time looked to India to help to make up for the decay of English Wheat growing. Indian Wheat which he had used ever since its introduction would be much more valuable if it were better cleaned. Owing to its foul state in fact only about 700 millers were able to use it, out of a total of seven to eight thousand in the kingdom. Indian Wheat, however, could not be cleaned except by the use of water, which partly destroyed its properties.

Mr. A. Baker did not agree with Mr. Wilson, nor with Mr. Appleton. He used a large quantity of Indian Wheat and whatever its condition might be, he could not use more. Millers can only use a certain percentage of Indian Wheat, because of its peculiar quality. In some parts of England the flour from Indian Wheat would not sell, and would not be used. This is the reason why only a comparatively small quantity can be used. It was a mistake to suppose that France and Italy would not buy Wheats so dirty as the Indian Wheats arriving in England. The deterioration in quality of Wheat as the end of the season approaches, was common to all countries. On the subject of weevil, no cleaning at port of shipment late in the season would prevent weevil ravages it might lessen it, but the price obtainable would not pay for the extra cost of cleaning. No basis of refraction would suit which was not practicable. For Bombay Wheat a 2 per cent. basis might suit, but for other qualities it would not.

Mr. Weston (Bristol), who with Mr. Grace, was deputed by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, said that they did not agree with Mr. Baker; they believed if a 2 per cent. basis were adopted it would improve the trade, and eventually lead to higher prices.

Mr. Procter (Liverpool) remarked that if the standard of quality of Indian Wheat be elevated, say to 2 per cent., they would at once elevate the value. Hitherto they have not been able to improve these matters owing to lack of cohesion.

Mr. J. H. Carter said that they might take a broader and more natural view of the question. He referred to his being a milling engineer, and said it was a fact that it was only recently that millers had been able to clean these Indian Wheats; even now they cannot be perfectly cleaned. He had erected a mill in Bombay, and had sent the best Wheat cleaning machinery there. In Calcutta no cleaning machinery was wanted at a mill there because the Wheat was so clean. Subsequently, however, they found the flour so dirty that they had to introduce the cleaning machinery which he had at first proposed. Some of the largest millers, he had found, had never used Indian Wheats because of the dirt they contained, and which no cleaning could affect. He considered the report of the London Corn Trade Association very uncompromising, and that they should take note of what had been said by the Liverpool, Hull and Birmingham millers and merchants.

Mr. Nicholas (Kelly and Co.) said if buyers in this country would only pay for the additional cost of cleaning Wheat they should have it. Their experience with certain lots of cleaned Indian Wheat was that it realised very little more than the f. a. q. Wheat.

Mr. Greece (Bristol) said what they really wanted was not that Wheat might be cleaned before shipment, but that *dirt* should not be added *fraudulently*.

Mr. Smith (Sheffield) said he should be glad to have clean Wheat and would pay more for it. It was very hard for millers situated like him, in an insular position, to have to accept whatever Wheat might be sent them. He himself cleaned his Wheat twice, but would be glad to have only to clean it once.

Mr. Todd said that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of fixing the basis at 2 per cent., and nothing had been said at that meeting which offered a practical solution of the matter. Speaking as a shipper, he was sure that anything which might be put forward at that meeting likely to improve the trade would meet with their hearty acceptance.

Lord Cross, in reply, said he thought they had had a fair and free discussion. He thought it might also be taken that the general sense of the meeting was the question was one of vast importance. He presumed that after this meeting those interested in the trade would take the matter fully into consideration, and if they could see any practical way of letting the public have clean Wheat, there was not a single person in the room who would say that it should not be so.

The proceedings then closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Cross for convening the Conference and for presiding over the discussion, which was proposed by Mr. Seth Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Harvey Woodward.—*Beerbohm's Evening Corn Trade List.*

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

DURING the last few days before the mail left Vesuvius had been more active than usual. Numerous convulsions in the interior resulted in the rending and then the collapse of the last new cone at the top of the mountain. We are so used, the Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* says, to these changes at the extreme summit that it is no new thing to see from Naples that the point of the active crater has fallen in, and the top of the mountain has been reduced to the flatter shape which is its normal form. On this occasion a stream of lava issued from the east side of the cone, and was thus invisible from Naples. It ran about one-third of the distance down the entire mountain. In spite of telegraph and telephone, news from the mountain arrives so late in the city that the activity was past before we were aware of it. I extract the most interesting passages from the report of Signor Scarfoglio, of the *Corriere di Napoli*, who repaired to Vesuvius on the 4th May, to see, at any rate, the changes wrought by the last eruption, even if he was too late to witness the new lava stream. Having first complained of the guides on Vesuvius, whose pretensions have of late become unbearable, he writes:—"The mountain presented a most magnificent spectacle. A man who had been on the cone on the 3rd instant said that he felt the vibration of the mountain so much that he became sick, and he declares that the motion was accompanied by subterranean thunder. The lava and ashes which fell in obstructed the mouth of the crater, causing it to split at the base of the latest cone on the eastern side. I walked along the edge of this new opening, which is about 60 ft. wide and at least 1,500ft. long, and descends in a straight line, like a colossal ravine. Its depths are hidden by the sulphurous smoke which ascends from it. The lava has run along this ravine for about a mile dividing into two streams, one of which has already stopped, while the other is flowing slowly on a small column of smoke indicating its course. It rolls in the black bed of old lava, towards San Giuseppe but this village is still three miles away from the fiery stream, and is in no danger. All shocks of earthquake and explosive sounds have already ceased; around the broken crater the lava is split into large or smaller crevices, some almost too wide to leap over. Smoke issues from the crater in great abundance, but no more heated matter is being cast up, and the opening is closed by the *débris*. Who knows where the liquid lava within Vesuvius will find a new outlet? One thing is certain. The mountain is much weakened at the part where the eruption took place, and the side above Resina is the safest." It would seem from this report that, even should the liquid lava within Vesuvius rush upward with such force as it did in 1872, the region towards and around Pompei would be in most danger, while the thickly-inhabited coast at Torre del Greco, Resini and Portici would be safe. No one can tell whether this last overflow of lava will be the conclusion of the phase of gentle activity of the last few months, or whether it will be the commencement of a still more energetic period.

HIGH POSTAL RATES TO INDIA.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON writes:—"May I add a few lines to the correspondence published on the high postal rates to India and the East generally?

"By to-day's post I have received two letters, one from a military officer at Quetta, India, and the other from a gentleman in a responsible position at Zanzibar, on the East Coast of Africa.

"The officer stationed at Quetta writes:—'I notice that for several weeks all our English papers have arrived here with French stamps upon them and at less than half the rates charged in England. I hear they are sent as parcels to France and posted there, arriving in exactly the same time, because they come by our own subsidised mail steamers. On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, surely it would be better for our revenue to get half postage than none at all, and to give up that half to our often not too friendly neighbours in France.'

"My Zanzibar correspondent writes:—'There are two post offices in Zanzibar, one English, or, to speak more correctly, it is under the Indian Government, and one French. The postage on a letter to England is 5d. at the former, but only 25 centimes (2½d.) at the latter, and yet letters despatched from here by the French mail at half the price of the English mail arrive in England as a general rule some days quicker than by the English mail. You will notice that my envelope has a 25 centime stamp on it, and you can easily make a comparison between the time it takes to reach you and the time as taken by the English mail.'

"I have always maintained that the truest way to encourage British trade and to bind our Empire together is to make communication with every part as easy as speech and as free as air. Those who, whether as leaders in the Royal Colonial Institute or the Imperial Federation League, seek to make capital out of the Imperial interests, and who are everlastingly boasting of our great Empire beyond the seas, have here, instead of wasting their time in hazy, vague, and impossible schemes, an opportunity of showing in a practical way their desire for federation by insisting upon this urgent and all-important reform.

"The facts you have from time permitted me to place before the public are so precise and explicit, and they reveal a condition of things so unsatisfactory, that all considerations of sentiment, of business, and of national interests combine to force the subject of Imperial postal reform on the immediate attention of our Government.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia, of May 9, says:—The Senate's Committee on Inter-State Commerce is investigating the railroad question here. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, said that he did not favour pooling, but he wanted the publicity and stability of rates. As to the effect of the Canadian railroads, Mr. Adams said he supposed what the people of this country wanted was cheap transportation, and that they had. All his company wanted was a free field and no favour. Senator Blair questioned Mr. Adams at length, apparently desiring to show that if the railroad business centred in Canada, a country allied to powerful European forces not in sympathy with American institutions, a strong power would be set up in the Dominion as a base for large military operations that might be directed against the United States. Mr. Adams declined to discuss that question. Mr. Erastus Wiman, who advocates commercial union with Canada, deposed that the Canadian railroads were of the greatest benefit to the people of the United States. None of them paid dividends, and their low rates of freight were therefore a free gift by the Canadian Government and the shareholders to the people. This might be hard on the American railroads, but it hardly called for harsh measures against the Canadian railroad companies. Commercial union was, he thought, the true remedy. A policy of retaliation would not work, and would react against the States.

THE POPULARITY OF ST. JACOB'S OIL IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

THE Rutland *Echo* says: "From our own experience and from analysis made, a new remedial agent, praised by the press, is indeed a marvel. Mr. Chadwick, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, who suffered terribly with rheumatism in his arms and shoulders, was entirely cured after a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil, the remedy referred to."

Mr. George Turnbull, who has been for fourteen years employed in the Royal Arsenal Gun Factory at Woolwich, says: "For several years I have been afflicted with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders. I failed to receive any benefit from different remedies I tried, until I used St. Jacob's Oil. A few applications banished all pain and completely cured me."

For more than nine months Mr. Harry L. Agnue, carpenter in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, suffered from neuralgia in the head. He could obtain no relief, but a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil removed all pain and cured him.

Mr. Frederick Pain, employed fourteen years in the Portsmouth Dockyard, says:—"His wife, who for years was a helpless cripple from combined rheumatic difficulties, given up by three eminent medical men of Portsmouth as incurable, was relieved of pain from using the contents of one bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, and by continuing its use two weeks, was permanently cured."

There is no bodily pain which cannot be removed by St. Jacob's Oil. It acts like magic. It cures when everything else had failed. It is the only absolute specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, headache, toothache, burns, scalds, and bruises.

INDIA IN PARLIMENT.

PENSIONS OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, May 3, Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any record at the India Office of the pension of an Indian Uncovenanted Officer being paid at a rate higher than 2s. to the rupee during those years when the exchange value of the rupee was above par.

Sir J. Gorst: No; for since such pensions have been payable in England, the rupee has never been above par.

Sir R. Lethbridge said that in consequence of that reply, which was contrary in some respects to the information at his disposal, he begged to give notice that he would call attention to that question on an early day.

DISTRESS IN GANJAM.

Mr Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that severe distress, amounting to famine and requiring Government relief on an extensive scale, now prevailed in the district of Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency; if he would state what steps were being taken by the Government of Madras to relieve such distress; and whether the report made by Mr J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., on his visit to and inspection of Ganjam in December last had reached this country and could be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir J. Gorst: The reports received from the Government of Madras do not corroborate the statement that severe distress, amounting to famine, prevails in Ganjam; and the Governor-in-Council has telegraphed to-day as follows in answer to the Secretary of State's inquiries:—"Condition Ganjam unchanged. Private prices stationary. Showers fallen in some places. Private import of food-grains sufficient at present. Number of persons employed on relief works under 13,000. Pecuniary relief to 800. Scarcity, but no deaths from starvation." Two large relief works have been opened since December. The number of persons employed on these on March 31 was 19,000. Several smaller ones have been sanctioned and the local officers provided with funds to open them if required. Authority has been given to the local officers to grant gratuitous relief to prevent starvations, and the necessary means have been provided. Additional civil officers, including engineers, have been sent to Ganjam for the relief works. There is believed to be a sufficient food stock in the district, and no Government importation is as yet requisite. Two reports from Mr. Garstin on the subject were received in January and will be produced, if moved for, as an unopposed return.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Does the hon. gentleman say that in the opinion of the Indian Government the necessity for relief works to 13,000 people does not constitute severe distress.

Sir J. Gorst: Not distress amounting to famine, which were the hon. member's words.

NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Caine, Mr. Raikes said that, as far as he was aware, there was no public demand for any arrangement whereby newspapers and printed matter could be sent to India by the all-sea route at reduced rates.

INDIAN AFFAIRS INQUIRY.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government had taken any and what steps to give effect to the official declaration made in 1886, and formerly recorded in the resolution No. 34—1573-98 Simla, Oct. 4, 1886, that it was then the intention of Her Majesty's Government at an early date to undertake a Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs; and whether he would state the reasons for the delay in undertaking such Parliamentary inquiry.

Sir J. Gorst: An immense mass of information has been obtained by the Indian Finance Committee and the Indian Public Service Commission, and their reports have been laid before Parliament. This fact, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, has rendered a Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs at the present moment inexpedient.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the Government when it made the declaration referred to in his question, had not in view the investigation of those Commissions, and had not expressly declared that it was its intention that a Parliamentary inquiry should follow that of the Public Service Commission.

Sir J. Gorst: Yes, sir. The Government had those inquiries in view, but they had no idea how the result of those inquiries would exhaust all information that it was necessary to obtain on the subject.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Do I understand the hon. gentleman to mean that the whole of the matters as to which the Government on the 4th of October 1886, intended and expressed its intention then to inquire into has been exhausted in the two inquiries he has mentioned?

Sir J. Gorst: In the opinion of the Secretary of State the inquiry is now exhausted. Any further inquiry would merely obstruct the necessary reforms in India.

Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that he would call attention to the subject.

INDIAN FACTORY ACTS.

Sir J. Gorst informed Mr. Caine that a despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the Factory Acts had been received. The matter was under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, and no avoidable delay would take place in dealing with it.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT ON THE SERAPIS.

In answer to Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Stanhope said: It is true that in December last the non-commissioned officers and men of the East York Regiment, on their arrival at Portsmouth from Aden in the Serapis, were deprived of their blankets, and had to sleep on the bare decks in their great coats. It is also true that within eight days of their arrival at Sheffield 270 men were admitted to hospital suffering from chest affections. There is no doubt that the weather on their arrival was specially inclement, but there can be little doubt also that the taking away of the blankets contributed to, if it did not actually cause, this amount of illness. No blame whatever attaches to the naval authorities. The responsibility rests entirely with the colonel commanding the battalion, who seems to me to have committed a grave error of judgment likely to imperil needlessly the health of his men. (Hear, hear.) It was not a fact that the regimental authorities protested against the blankets being taken away.

THE INDIAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC RESOLUTION.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any action had been taken by the Secretary of State for India with regard to the resolution passed by the House on Tuesday last.

Sir J. Gorst: The resolution passed by the House of Commons has, in regular course, been sent out to India. A despatch upon the subject is in preparation, and will be considered by the Secretary of State in Council as soon as possible.

HALL-MARKING OF SILVER PLATE.

Mr. Howard Vincent asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had received strong evidence of the feeling of the silver trade that hall-marking should still continue compulsory; and whether before any proposal was laid before Parliament to abolish the import duty now levied upon foreign plate, he would take care that the trades likely to be affected in their capacity for giving employment to the industrial population at home by the probable increase in the competition of inferior foreign and Indian plate, if the duty were taken off, would have full opportunity of being heard.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I have received evidence that there is a strong feeling on the part of at least a portion of the silver trade that hall-marking should continue compulsory. I think that the trades to which the hon. member refers already have full opportunity of making themselves heard, and that they are, as a matter of fact, making themselves heard in the public decussion which is taking place.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A VIENNA telegram, dated May 9, says:—An article in the *Novoe Vremya* on the relations between Russia and Persia is attracting some notice in political circles here. The apparently inspired writer expects a great improvement of these relations from the Shah's visit to St. Petersburg. What the Russian Government has to do, he says, is to counteract British influence, which is still supreme at Teheran. Russia must regain her former position in Persia, and employ every means to convince the Shah that only a close alliance with Russia can secure the integrity and prosperity of his country. The Shah knows very well that Great Britain is not his true friend, but he is still uncertain as to the protection he may expect from Russia in the event of political complication, and for this reason alone he is leaning towards England. This point must now be made clear to the Shah, who will then be proof against the overtures which he will no doubt receive in London.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

AT the evening sitting, of the House of Commons on the 3rd instant on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. Smith rose to call attention to the opium trade with China, and to move:—"That this House views with deep regret the history of our opium policy towards China, and regards the traffic in that drug as repugnant to the true interests of that country; that it calls upon the Government of India to take steps looking to the final extinction of the trade, and urges upon Her Majesty's Government to intimate to the Chinese Government that, in the next revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, full power will be given to extinguish the trade in opium if it thinks fit." The hon. member attempted to prove two propositions—first, that we had forced the opium trade on China against the determined opposition to that country; and, secondly, that we had thereby done incalculable harm to China. The Chinese Government had struggled with all their might against the introduction of opium; they had punished with death those who grew it; after the first Chinese war they realised their incapacity to keep out the poison; and after the second Chinese war they may have felt the task almost hopeless. In the last few years there had been a great increase in the growth and consumption of opium in Western China. It was computed that there were something like 25,000,000 of habitual opium-smokers in the country, and that in a year 60,000 persons committed suicide. Were we now to abstain from doing what was right in itself because the Chinese had abandoned all restrictions and were gradually sinking deeper and deeper? Were we to go on having our share in the creation of all this misery, drawing our share of the wicked gain, simply because it was impossible to undo what had been done? If we to set a good example for conscience' sake, perhaps the Chinese Government might be encouraged to make a supreme effort to stamp out this vice. Unless it were done China would sooner or later commit national suicide. The mote in our eye was that we derived six millions of India sterling from the export of opium from India to China; and the problem was how to make up that six millions which India could not afford to lose. (Hear, hear.) Owing to competition, the price of opium was falling, and we should have to export more and more in order to keep up the revenue. To oblige Lancashire we had taken off the taxes on cotton goods imported into India, although the people of India did not object to that taxation. The manufactured goods imported into India exceeded in value forty millions, and a tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* would produce four millions, which would be increased by a corresponding tax on India home manufactures, and that would deprive the import duties of a protective character. Then the taxation would not be protection; it would be simply a fiscal arrangement The annexation of Upper Burma was very repugnant to the native population of India, who believed it was carried out for the benefit of England, and that it was unjust to saddle the cost upon India. But India had had to bear an extra charge of two millions ever since the annexation was carried out. He held that this country ought to take on its shoulders that amount and the extra cost of the government of Upper Burma. That would give relief to the finances of India. They also knew that India was very expensively governed, and something might be saved by a larger employment of native agency. Again the Indian revenue had been depleted to the extent of three or four millions by the fall in the silver currency; and a great gain might be secured to it if they adopted bimetallism. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) About two-thirds of the opium revenue was derived from the Government monopoly in Bengal, and the remainder from what was called the Malwa opium, grown in Native States and which was subjected to a heavy tax as it passed through our territories. The only logical policy that would attain the end at which they aimed was one that looked towards the final suppression of the trade. Considering that the Bengal monopoly was in the hands of the Government, they had it in their power entirely to stamp it out. The Native States, which were semi-independent, were large growers of opium; but none of their opium could reach the seaboard without passing through our territory; and practically the British Government would be able to accomplish the extinction of the opium trade if it set itself earnestly to effect that object. The Chinese Government had now ceased to protest against the traffic; and he was afraid that it connived at it. We had agreed to share the plunder with them and had dulled their conscience. China now derived a considerable revenue from it, though less than the Indian Government received; and since she had shared so largely in the profit the conscience of her Government had, he feared, grown rather lax in the matter. But already the Chinese Government in their treaties with the United States, Russia, and, he believed, other countries, prohibited the importation of opium into China; and, of course, if we surrendered that revenue, it would be on condition that China concluded or maintained with other Powers treaties also excluding opium. When this country retired from the slave-trade it was very jealous of its being carried on by other nations, and it employed a squadron to put it down; and so, if we obtained from China treaty stipulations absolutely excluding opium from all sources, no doubt we should become exceedingly jealous that no opium should be smuggled into China. Japan had stipulated with every Power that no opium should be imported into her ports, and she imposed very heavy penalties on its sale; and the consequence was that Japan was rapidly rising in the scale, while China was declining. If we renounced that opium traffic, compensation would come to us from unexpected quarters. We should gain enormously in our trade with China, which was at present utterly stagnant, and even going back. The truth was that the opium trade had killed legitimate trade in China; and who could doubt but that the Chinese would spend much more on Manchester goods and on all our other products if they did not spend such large sums on Indian opium. He knew that he was asking a great deal of the House in asking it to pass a resolution of that kind after the kind support it gave the other night to a proposition of a not very dissimilar character. But he believed that the moral sense of the country was now rising in favour of such proposals more than it had done in former times. God bless the nation in many ways; and if they refused to purge away that national sin retribution would overtake them, and the evil thing would be wrested from them in tears and in blood. He appealed to the House that night to show by their action that they believed in a righteous Ruler of the universe. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Pease seconded the motion. All the Christian churches of the country were strongly opposed to this trade. Economies might be made in connection with Indian administration that would enable the Government to abandon the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal. This demoralising influence stood in the way of the spread of the Christian religion.

Mr. J. Maclean remarked that if they were to take the moral view and put down the traffic in opium, they could not stop at any half-measures, but must abolish the trade altogether. The hon. member who now made an attack upon the opium revenue had already this session attacked the Excise revenue, and last year he attacked the salt-tax. (Hear, hear.) The effect of the resolution would be to deprive the people of India of their most profitable crop, which produced £10,000,000 a year. This would go into the pockets of the people of China.

Mr. S. Smith: The people would grow something else. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Maclean replied that the people of India could grow nothing more profitable than opium. If we were to give up this profitable traffic we should not in any way benefit the morals of the people of China. It would be better to abandon India than to make it a drain upon the resources of this country.

Sir R. Temple said that the mover of the resolution had really made a temperance speech; but what was the good of preaching to those who were already converted? He should preach to the people of China. The fact was that the proportion of Indian opium was as small, compared with Chinese opium, as was champagne in France, compared with all the rest of the wine of that happy country. It was China that had already become the great producer of opium. The mover admitted that Chinese opium-growing had gone on to a certain extent, and nothing the House could do would have the slightest effect upon it. Therefore, to sacrifice the Indian revenue would be to injure our fellow-subjects there for no purpose, and by way of compensation the hon. member propounded a remedy which, politically, administratively, and socially, was impossible.

Dr. Farquharson, with deference to the mover of the resolution, said there had been a good deal of exaggeration as to the injurious effect of opium on both the Chinese and Indian populations. He ventured to say that opium in small doses was beneficial, and he pointed to the fact that Wilberforce, one of the greatest of English statesmen, always puts an opium bill in his mouth before getting up to speak in the House. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst, while expressing the most profound respect for the mover and seconder of the resolution, said the older one grew the more frequently it was seen that those who desired to improve the morality of their fellow-creatures inflicted great hardships and misfortunes on those they wished to serve, and how dangerous it was for people to interpose by violent means their ideas as to what was right and moral upon others. (Hear, hear.) There were millions of people of high education and of strict morality who considered it no harm to indulge in opium, and it would be better, on the whole, if we were to confine ourselves to correcting our own errors, and leave the people in the East to decide whether it was right or wise to consume opium or not. (Hear, hear.) The House would be wise to follow the example of its predecessors and consider the practical part of the resolution rather than to dwell on past transactions with China. The resolution wished the Indian Government to take steps to bring about the final extinction of the trade as if the whole of the opium consumed in China came from India, whereas only enough to supply a million out of the millions of smokers in China came from India. Opium was grown in China, and it came also from Persia. It was well-known in China that the decrees against the native-grown poppy were never intended to be carried out. Did hon. members realise what was meant by an attempt to forcibly kill the trade by the Government of India? The loss would be enormous on the growers of Behar, while in the Native States the rulers would not

MR. PARNELL'S EXAMINATION.

MR. PARNELL was further cross-examined on May 3 by the Attorney-General before the Special Commission. There was present a large and distinguished attendance. Witness stated he had often remonstrated privately with Mr. W. O' Brien for allowing objectionable violent matter to appear in *United Ireland*. He regarded certain articles published in the *Irishman* in 1884 as reprehensible. The search for his public denunciations of dynamite was being continued, but none had yet been found. He attributed dynamite to scattered Irishmen in America, and not to Rossa, whose ravings he considered unimportant. Witness had always disapproved of physical force as useless and criminal; but if their present constitutional movement were to fail, of which there was no prospect, he would have to consider whether he could continue in public life. Witness had on several occasions taken grave exception to passages in Mr. Dillon's speeches, who was a representative member of the party. Witness had also remonstrated with Messrs. Redmond, Renpath, Dillon, and O'Brien; but he had never stated so before, and should not have done so now unless he was obliged. Witness agreed with the "Martyrs'" Fund as far as it relieved innocent victims.

AN EXAGGERATED STATEMENT.

An important point was here introduced, the full development of which, led up to as it had been by the Attorney-General in a masterly fashion, constituted the most remarkable incident in the cross-examination, and produced a decidedly painful impression on the whole court. Point by point the witness had been urged on, till he had sworn emphatically to the continued existence and activity of secret societies in the years 1879, '80 and '81, and to the belief that these societies were the authors of the crimes against which Mr. Forster's Act was directed. This was "certainly" his opinion at the time, and he had never held any other. To that he "pledged his word." The Attorney-General then quoted from "Hansard" a speech of Mr. Parnell in the debate on Mr. Forster's Bill on Jan. 7, 1881. As one of his arguments against the Bill, Mr. Parnell said that secret societies had ceased to exist in Ireland. "Did you believe that?" asked the Attorney-General. "No," coolly replied the witness, "at any rate it was a grossly exaggerated statement." There was a buzz of surprise at this throughout the Court. "Did you or did you not," continued Mr. Attorney, "intend to mis-state a fact when you made that statement?" "I have no doubt I did," was the reply. "Deliberately?" "Deliberately: quite possible," said Mr. Parnell with the most cynical nonchalance, and the renewed expression of astonishment was mingled with not a few hisses. "Yes, deliberately made that statement, knowing it to be untrue?" "Yes; or if not untrue, very extravagant and boastful." "And you have never from that day to this withdrawn it?" "No, I have not," replied the witness, "leaving the audience in a state of very considerable astonishment indeed, at this revelation, coming as it did after so many protestations by Mr. Parnell of his perfect straightforwardness.

THE LAND LEAGUE ACCOUNTS.

After this sensation it was little difficult to settle down quietly to the discussion of the Land League accounts, although here, too, the cross-examination was of the utmost importance. What had become of the League books? Some, said Mr. Parnell, were brought over to London, and those were before the Court; but the cash-books and ledgers had disappeared, and he did not know what had become of them. These cash-books and ledgers were undoubtedly most important, and they were still endeavouring to trace them. Of whom had he made inquiries about them? He had "made every inquiry," had asked Messrs. Kenny, Campbell, and Harrington. Did he know a clerk named Harrison? At first Mr. Parnell disclaimed all knowledge of this gentleman, then admitted that he had been in the League Office with Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., just before the break-up of the League and the disappearance of the books. Had he ever asked Harrison about them? No, never thought of him. Or Mr. Arthur O'Connor? No. The President told Mr. Parnell that the Court attached very great importance to the books, and Mr. Parnell again promised to find them. The letter-books and the files of letters also disappeared in the same strange fashion, and search for these documents seems to have been equally hopeless.

AN EXPLANATION.

Before the cross-examination of Mr. Parnell was resumed on May 7, he made an explanation with regard to that portion of his evidence on the 3rd in which he admitted that he had made a false statement to the House of Commons with regard to the existence of secret societies in Ireland. He now said that on reference to his speech in "Hansard," he found that he had been referring to the Ribbon Societies which began to crumble away in 1872, and not to the Fenian organisations. Then the question of the missing Land League books and correspondence was again taken up, but so far as the witness was concerned, very little additional light was thrown upon the subject, inasmuch as he had, as he said in effect, either never possessed the information required for him or had forgotten it. Dr. Kenney, Mr. T. Harrington, and Mr. Moloney would furnish such particulars as were available, and they probably knew more about the books than anybody else, although when he was making "every possible inquiry" on the subject it had never occurred to him to ask Mr. Moloney. Mr. Parnell was keenly pressed by the Attorney-General with regard to the defence of certain Moonlighters at the Cork Winter Assizes, and especially respecting one Connell, who turned informer. Witness, who was in Kilmainham at the time, became aware of certain important facts concerning this man Connell, but he did not communicate his knowledge to the authorities, because he believed that they were thoroughly resolved to accept Connell's evidence, and that no interference on his part would do any good. Mr. Parnell was totally ignorant as to whether a hundred guineas were paid out of the funds of the Land League for the defence of the Moonlighters, and he would no definite answer to the question whether ould have approved of such a payment, inh as he was not acquainted with the whole ircumstances.

MR. PARNELL'S ACQUAINTANCE.

is Mr. Parnell was catechised as to his of a number of persons—General Millen m—understood to be connected with the section of the Nationalist Party, and declared ajority of them were complete strangers to well acquainted, however, with Dr. Wm. he had first met in America, and o be a man of extreme views. Alexhe had not seen since 1881. He Mrs. Sullivan at the Westminster 1884, but was unaware that any other name than her own. He ed Patrick Ford with garbling his r to suit the taste of the readers of and to persuade them that his views dvanced than they were. Mr. Parnell ly cross-examined on this point, and he had never made this statement that day, because his attention had en called to the matter. Questioned he amended version of the statement that ies had ceased to exist in 1881, he that he knew at the time from Mr. Davitt at there were dangerous secret societies in the st of Ireland, but he did not think he had that his mind when he made the speech. Again varying his former statement, he now said that what he really had in his mind was the possibility of a great revival of Ribbonism throughout the country. He did not caution the authorities about the secret societies, because he thought that they knew more about the matter than he did. He and his colleagues were making strenuous efforts to put down crime; but it was no easy matter to calm people irritated and frenzied by the passage of such a measure as the Coercion Act. He did not communicate with the leaders of the League in the west with a view of putting down secret societies, nor did he ever denounce them himself. After a few more questions, Sir Richard Webster concluded his cross-examination rather sooner than had been expected.

SPIRITS FROM THE VASTY DEEP.

During a temporary break caused by the reading of more speeches and newspaper articles, Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Harrington, who had been brought over from Ireland, entered the court at a quarter-past two. Neither gentleman wore prison clothes, and both looked in excellent health and spirits. Mr. O'Brien wore his beard and moustache, but Mr. Harrington was clean-shaven, and the absence of his heavy moustache had considerably altered his appearance. The prisoners were, of course, in custody, but the warders in charge were not to be seen.

A POLICY OF DYNAMITE.

In reply to Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell said the *Irish World* ceased to collect funds for the League after his release from Kilmainham. During 1882 and the two following years Ford advocated and collected funds for a policy of dynamite, but in 1885 he began to veer round again, and find that this policy did not pay. With regard to agrarian outrages the information in his possession showed that they were committed by the lower class of Fenians and the remnants of the old Ribbon Societies, who went about committing crimes for the purpose of intimidating the larger tenants from paying their rent. These societies differed from the old Fenian and Ribbon Associations in having no central organisation, but being purely local, and in each case isolated. Certainly there was no general conspiracy in the country. At the time of the height of the League movement in America the membership was between a million and a million and a half of men. As compared with that, the membership of the Clan-na-Gael was infinitesimal—not more than thirty thousand or thirty-three thousand at the outside. Mr. Parnell repeated that Mr. Davitt's views had all along been much in advance of his own. He was willing to have bought out the landlords on the basis of twenty years' purchase, whereas Mr Davitt would not hear of it, thinking the terms far too high. The re-examination of Mr Parnell had not concluded when the Court rose.

A LIVELY SCENE.

The close of the evidence of Mr Parnell on May 8 was marked by an altercation between the President and Sir Charles Russell, which rose to a greater degree of warmth than any of the one or two previous encounters of the kind which have, unfortunately, marked the progress of the case. Soon after luncheon Sir Charles Russell concluded the re-examination, and the Attorney-General, alluding to the counterfoils of cheques which Mr. Parnell had produced on the 7th, suggested that the witness should make a further affidavit, seeing that he had now produced a great many more documents than mentioned in his original affidavit. The president, all through the heated discussion which ensued, approved of the course, and suggested that counsel on either side should make a further examination of the bank books. "Now," said the Attorney-General to the witness, "here are several payments," and he read off names of men who had received sums, by 2*l.* cheques, while they were suspects in Kilmainham. Mr. Parnell seemed very indignant that the names the Attorney-General had read should have been those of men who were subsequently convicted of crime, declared that there were scores of similar cheques paid as "sustentation to suspects," and demanded he should be at once cross-examined upon them. Sir Charles Russell also declared that an injustice had been done, and, although the President dissented, the counsel again reiterated his opinion, adding that "so long as your lordship regulates the proceedings of this Court we defer to your lordship's opinion; but we reserve our own opinion." Sir James Hannen replied that they were not there to learn the private opinions of Sir Charles Russell or anybody else, and on the counsel remarking that he must defend the action of his client, the President said, "I consider you are not justified." "I hold to my opinion," said Sir Charles, without rising from his seat. "I am aware of that," rejoined the President; "this is a most improper mode of continuing the discussion, after what I have said, and one which I hope will be abandoned." Mr. Parnell again expressed his desire to be cross-examined, but Sir James Hannen said the documents ought to have been disclosed before and as Mr. Parnell seemed inclined to argue the point, the President said, with emphasis, "You are following the example which has been set you of repeating that which I have told you is not called for." Thereupon the witness, who was evidently agitated, began to pack up his papers, Sir Charles Russell asking him meanwhile "You desire to be cross-examined?" "If your lordship allows it," began the Attorney-General, trying to make peace, but the President interrupted with "It is not a question of what Mr. Parnell desires, but of what we direct." Sir Charles Russell at length obtained permission to put a general question, in answer to which Mr. Parnell pointedly repeated his sense of the injustice done by the Attorney-General in selecting these particular cheques. But the President abruptly ordered the examination of the witness to be stopped until the documents were all before the Court, and Mr. Parnell, gathering up his papers, withdrew, Sir Charles Russell also leaving the Court. Archbishop Walsh was the next witness, and Mr. Reid's third or fourth question, "What is your opinion of the effect of the League in regard to crime?" provoked a legal discussion which was eventually decided against the admissibility of the interrogation. The question, the President said, was for them to determine, and the only opinions that could be given in evidence were those derived from facts actually within the witness's knowledge. The decision seemed to come as a great surprise to Mr. Reid and his friends. He confessed that his side had a good deal of evidence of this sort to bring forward, and the matter was one of such "capital importance" that he asked for time to consider what course he should take. Accordingly the Court adjourned twenty minutes before the usual time. Sir Charles next morning apologised and the president granting the apology business was proceeded with.

BOYCOTTING IN GALWAY.

Father Considine's examination was continued by Mr. Reid. He said he had never in his district or anywhere else seen or heard anything to lead him to suppose the Land League had anything to do with the shooting at Mr. Lambert or any other outrage. He knew of the boycotting of Mr. Hughes for lending his cars to the police to assist at the evictions at Woodford. At first he (the witness) took no steps to prevent the boycotting, but afterwards there was a successful attempt to boycott Hughes, and he (the witness) sent round circulars—getting 3,000 printed at his own expense. This was to get the boycotting removed. Hughes called on him and said to show the sincerity of his regret for having lent his cars, and in order that he should make no profit out of it, he would give all he made by the transaction for any purpose the witness might mention.

Did you ask him to do that?—No, nor suggest it. Nor any member of the Land League. He did it quite voluntarily.

Was there great uneasiness among the people with regard to evictions?—Yes, processes were being scattered in profusion.

The witness, continuing, said the people remembered the old famine days, and were afraid of a recurrence of them. All the respectable people in the district joined the League. If it had not been for the League he believed there would have been greater danger of crime, as evictions were numerous, and the people were determined to resist them to the uttermost. In almost all the cases the presidents of the League branches were parish priests. No house-to-house canvass was made for members. A notice was issued inviting members, and those who wanted to join called at the office. No lists were published either of members or non-members. There was no personal solicitation at all. It was done in a regular way.

In cross-examination by Mr. Murphy, the witness said books were kept containing minutes of the proceedings of the meetings and a cash book. He could not say where they were. They were last in the possession of Mr. Gilligan, the secretary. Mr. Gilligan was still alive, and living in the district. He had not made any inquiry about the books, because he did not know he should be examined on the point. Before its suppression the branch of the League met once a month, but it held no courts. He did not think there were courts or meetings at which people were complained of as land-grabbers. There was no case of land-grabbing during the time of the branch. He was almost sure there was not a single case of people being brought before the court for paying their rents. Prior to 1880 there were very few outrages in the district.

RATHER STRONG ADVICE.

The meetings of the local League were held in the sacristy, generally on Sundays after mass. He denounced secret societies from the altar. He was opposed to boycotting, except where he considered there was a justification for it. (Laughter). He thought it wrong to intimidate people; but he thought there was a distinction between intimidation and making things disagreeable. Nothing was done to get people to join the League except voluntarily.

Mr. Murphy: Here is a speech of yours of 12th December, 1880. "The wretch who had not joined the League deserves to go down to the cold, dead damnation of disgrace." These are strong words, are they not?

The Witness: Yes.

Did you use those words?—Very likely I did.

Do you regard that as an invitation to join voluntarily or involuntarily? Do you believe that to be the proper fate of a man who did not join the League—"to go down to the cold, dead damnation of disgrace?"—It is rather a strong expression, I admit.

Did you do that to frighten people? Are these the doctrines of the Church you belong to?—I suppose what I meant by the expression was that they would stand disgraced among their fellows for not joining them.

Is that your view of constitutional agitation—for a priest to utter language of that sort?—I think it is quite, quite constitutional to say that.

You are not ashamed of it now?—No.

Further on in that same speech, you said if any one deserted them, "let that man be shunned as a renegade Irishman." Was that language of advice?—It was language of advice, I think, though strong.

It 1885 did you say at a meeting:—"Land agents are a bad lot, and all their satellites; but the land-grabber is worse. These are the men who are renegades to the cause of Ireland. There are only two sides; those who are not with you are against you. Therefore any one who refuses to join the National League is worse than a land-grabber, and is a traitor to the cause of the people. All knaves and traitors clear away; the right to national independence is the greatest you have." ?—That is substantially correct.

That is your view of a moderate speech as distinguished from the one of 1880?—Yes; I suppose there is a deal of moral suasion connected with it. (Laughter.)

Shall I take that as a specimen of what you call moral suasion?—I suppose you may. So long as I did not have recourse to outrage or intimidation I think I should be justified in using expressions of that sort to induce people to join the National League. I say the man who is a land-grabber should be treated as an enemy of the people.

What would you do with him?—I would let him alone.

By Mr. Reid: He considered that evictions tended to create crime, and that crime would have been greater if the League had not restrained various persons.

THE MURDER OF MR. BURKE.

Stephen Carty, a farmer in Galway, who was examined by Mr. Hart, deposed to seeing the body of Mr Burke, the land agent, lying on the ground after the murder. He denied that anyone walked through the blood, or that the people jeered. On the following Sunday Father Considine condemned the murder from the altar, and after chapel a meeting was held at which a resolution was passed expressing the hope that the murderers would be speedily brought to justice.

By Sir H. James: Mr Burke was under police protection for some time before his murder.

Mr. Reid said they did not propose to call witnesses with a view to trace the perpetrators of crime. They had no knowledge on the subject, and it would impose upon them an inquiry almost illimitable. They proposed to show as far as they could the relation of the League with crime and the relation to the League of individuals charged with crime.

Patrick Joyce, the son of a publican, examined by Mr. A. O'Connor, was the next witness. He also denied that as far as he saw, anyone walked through the blood on the occasion of Mr. Burke's murder. The constable who stated that such was the case might have been present when he was not. Mr. Burke's body he consented should be removed to his father's inn, "if it was in accordance with the law."

Patrick Corley, a farmer, of Craughwell, county Galway, deposed to receiving various sums of money for relief and charitable societies for distribution among needy tenants.

Counsel stated that the object of the evidence was to show the distressed state of the country previous to the formation of the League. All the gentlemen who assisted him in distributing the funds with one exception afterwards joined the Land League.

By Sir H James: The witness had been treasurer of the League but he could produce none of the books. He did not know what became of them after the League was suppressed. He had not a single document connected with the League.

The witness created some amusement by his answers when asked the actual course taken by the committee when they denounced crime. The committee would, he said, be standing in the room. The chairman stood also. (Laughter.) The chairman would say that the crime injured the cause they had in view, and the rest would assent. Beyond that nothing was done. Nothing was said outside the committee-room in denunciation of crime.

A BISHOP'S OPINIONS.

Dr. M'Cormack, Bishop of Galway, was the next witness examined by Mr. Lockwood. He said that before he was appointed bishop he was in Mayo. The peasantry of that country were subject to periodic distress. They were as a rule poor, and lived in hovels built of mud, with often only one room for the family. Towards 1879 things were getting decidedly worse and a famine was apprehended. He had these apprehensions himself, and he alluded to them in one of his pastorals. The people remembered and dreaded a renewal of the famine of 1846. The landlords did not help the tenants at all, and the public subscriptions which were got up were very necessary. The potato crop failed considerably in 1879, owing to the excessive rains and the poor quality of the seed. The two previous years had been bad years. It was under these circumstances that the Land League came into existence. He considered it an institution necessary for the preservation of the tenantry. Had it not been for the Land League he believed there would have been wholesale evictions.

The court then adjourned for luncheon.

On re-assembling, Mr. Lockwood read a portion of the witness's pastoral condemnatory of secret societies. Dr. M'Cormack then continued his evidence, and said that under the Land League the secret societies decreased. After the suppression of the Land League they revived to some extent. He thought it was a fact that outrages increased when the secret societies increased. He did not consider at that time that the relations of landlord and tenant were of the happiest nature. There was a good deal of discontent at the public business being in the hands of the Protestants in preference to the Catholics.

The President objected to this being pursued, and it was abandoned by Mr. Lockwood.

In cross-examination by Mr. Atkinson, the witness said that in 1878 there was in existence a secret society called the Hibernians, and another he did not remember the name of.

Were they not rather factions than secret societies?—Well, I think so.

He was not aware that after the suppression of the League, the branches continued to hold meetings. He did not think there was an increase of crime after the League started.

Mr. Atkinson assuring him that there was, asked how he accounted for it, he having said that the secret societies at that time were decreasing to vanishing point?—To this the witness said he could give no answer.

Cross-examined as to the denunciation of boycotting in the Papal rescript, the witness drew a distinction between boycotting with intimidation and boycotting without, and said the rescript condemned only the former. He did not think the rescript obscure on the point. Some qualifications were put in "to clarify it." Mr. Atkinson next read to the witness an extract from a violent speech, calling on the people to shun landgrabbers, and asked him if he approved of it. He said he did not approve of all of it. Asked how much he disapproved of, he said he disapproved of all of it. Asked for an explanation of the state of his mind on the point, if he neither approved nor disapproved of it, he said he would not take upon himself to disapprove of it. It might be capable of explanation.

Further cross-examined, the witness said that during the period of the Land League's existence the people were in a state of apprehension and irritation against the landlords, so much so that he thought it well to appoint priests as chairmen of the branches that they might act as moderators. If some of those moderators delivered violent speeches, it would have an irritating effect, and might lead to crime.

Would the natural result of delivering violent utterances to men in a state of apprehension and exasperation lead to crime?—I think so.

Mr. Atkinson read one or two of the violent utterances already in evidence directed against land grabbers, he said he did not approve of them. He privately reprimanded one or two priests for violent speeches. Once he called a priest to account for denouncing the *Freeman's Journal*, but he could not remember the circumstances.

The Rev. M. Fahy, of Gort, Galway, was examined by Mr. A. Russell, and spoke of a charge brought against three men of firing into the house of a man in his district, and the receipt of a letter which he supposed to be from a man named Heron, father of the young man who made the charge, offering to send his son to America if £3 was given him. He did not reply to the letter.

The court afterwards adjourned.

SIR JOHN SWINBURNE has discovered an old debt incurred during the Peninsular War by Portugal, and owing to the British Government for seventy-six years. It amounts to three millions sterling, and neither capital nor interest is forthcoming. Sir John intends to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if there is any reason why the sum, with accumulated interest, should not now be paid.

IN the list of successful candidates at the recent examination of officers in foreign languages, the following appear:—French, Lieut. Shore, O.B.S.F., Bengal Staff Corps; Russian, Capt. Grover, M.H.S., Madras Staff Corps; Capt. Powell, C.H., Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Holloway, B., Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Kemball, C.A., Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Melliss, C.J., Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut. Turner, G.H., Bombay Staff Corps, qualified to be interpreters; and Lieut. Fisher, J., Bengal Staff Corps, passed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CELEBRATION OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

TAKEN altogether, the commemoration on Sunday, 5th inst., of the Revolution proved a success. Thousands of visitors travelled to Versailles by train and by road. The review was superb, and the ceremony in the Salle des Glaces, at the Palace, was imposing by reason of the numbers who filled that splendid apartment, and by enthusiastic manifestation which took place in honour of the Republic and its Chief Magistrate.

The departure of the President for Versailles was fixed for noon. Though this was the breakfast hour, a considerable number of people had assembled all along the route. M. Carnot was to take through Paris. In front of the Elysée, on the Place Beauveau, and at the entrance of the Avenue de Marigny, there was a crowd of about two thousand people. M. Carnot was punctual, his carriage driving out of the Elysée precisely at noon. As it stopped for a moment for the Cuirassiers to take up their positions around it, a man standing at the corner of the Place Beauveau drew a pistol from his pocket and fired in the direction of M. Carnot. The cries of "Vive Carnot!" "Vive la Republique!" which had greeted the President as he left the Elysée, were renewed after the shot with increased enthusiasm. M. Carnot remained perfectly calm, and bowed to the crowd to show that he was not injured.

From Paris to Versailles the President and his suite travelled along the old road which leads to the Avenue de Paris by Sevres, Chaville, and Viroflay. Throughout the route the houses were gaily decorated. At Sevres a triumphal arch was erected, the local authorities were in attendance, and the mayor delivered a speech of welcome. Cannons were fired the church bells rung, and the inhabitants, standing in groups along the way, shouted "Vive Carnot!" and "Vive la Republique!"

At Versailles the President was officially received by the general commanding the garrison and his staff, and, under a salute of twenty-one guns, proceeded in an open carriage with outriders to the old Hotel des Menus Plaisirs, where the States-General first met on May 5, 1789. The scene was widely different from that presented on the memorable May 5, 1789. There was now no privileged orders present, no glittering dresses and feathered hats, no dukes or marquises, only very few representatives of the clergy; but there was a dense assemblage of men in black coats, relieved here and there by the scarlet robes of the judges, and a sprinkling of military uniforms; it was, in a word, all Tiers Etat. But on either side, as far as the eye could reach, were serried masses of bayonets, and, in the distance, the glistening breastplates of the Cuirassiers and the white and red plumes of the cavalry and artillery.

The President, on alighting, was received with an artillery salute and the strains of "The Marseillaise." A bronze tablet fixed over the main entrance of the building was uncovered by the removal of a crimson drapery. It bore the following inscription:—"Here, in 1789, the National Constituent Assembly held its sitting from May 5 to October 15." M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, delivered a speech in which he eulogised the Revolution, and gave it credit for the progress of civil liberty which had taken place since then.

The most interesting portion of the outdoor spectacle followed—namely, the march-past of the troops. It was in every way excellent, and the appearance of the troops, their marching, and the perfect way in which they kept their dressing, showed a marked superiority over the display of last year at Chalons.

Meanwhile, visitors began to wend their way to the Palace, and the Gallary of Mirrors soon became densely filled. Benches covered with red velvet were ranged behind each other along both sides of the room. At the north end of the Gallery, which, as most English tourists know, is fully three hundred feet long, a raised platform was erected, with chairs for the President and Ministers. The choir of the Conservatoire and an orchestra were stationed behind it. The procession arrived at half-past three, and the "Marseillaise" was then given by singers from the Conservatoire and the Opera, with the Republican Guard band. An ardent Royalist who accompanied the *Times'* correspondent took to flight at this "profanation." He preferred the most exasperating recollections to hearing Rouget de Lisle's hymn resound in the palace of Louis XIV., the hymn sung at the deaths of Louis XVI. and his Queen. The music ceased, the crowd drew back, and the President with his Ministers entered the hall. There were loud cries of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive le President!" The "Marseillaise" recommenced, and the President made a speech, in which he said:—

"The Revolution whose dawn we celebrate has developed in a day the fertile germs accumulated by ten centuries of labour, and warmed by the breath of the great thinkers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It has opened a new era in history. It has founded modern society on an unshakable basis, and has created democratic France, unalterable in her attachment to the principles of '89, through the successive political system of a century. It was reserved for our generation to give this democracy its necessary government, a political organisation insuring to the nation the exercise of the sovereignity which rests in it, and offering to liberty, order, and progress the guarantees which are the first condition of labour and peace. The foundation of this Republic is the crowning of the imperishable work commenced here a century ago. It is the goal which, after many upheavals and cruel ordeals, that leave inconsolable grief, was to be reached by this generous French nation, so passionate for equality and so jealous of its liberty. It has definitely broken with the personal power of one man, whatever his title, and now acknowledges no other sovereign than the law, discussed by the elect of the people in their full independence. Such is the work of a century, the result achieved by 100 years of political labour, reflection, and experience. Let us in these spots, where our glorious ancestors brought forward the first claims of France, raise to them our grateful hearts, can the road traversed, compare the country at one hundred years' distance and show what has been realised by the efforts of a great people, armed with the vivifying principles with which 1889 enlightened the world. I appeal to you all, Frenchmen of 1889; to you, representatives of the nation, intrusted by universal suffrage with a mission of making laws; you, high functionaries, deputed to apply those laws—insure respect for our institutions, and guarantee the rights and liberty of all; you, officers and soldiers of the national army, with so high a sentiment of your duty, and that respect for discipline which makes the country's strength; you, students the cream of our youth; you, generous initiators of all the works of providence and beneficence springing from the liberty of thought and creed; you, writers and artists; you, toilers of all kinds, who will show us tomorrow the marvels produced by the fertilising spirit of 1789—to you all I make an appeal which will be listened to by your patriotism. What do we owe to those whom we glorify to-day? They have left us admirable examples, which should inspire us. Let us be ready to complete their work, revive the generous fervour of that grand time, and rise above petty passions, party quarrels, sectarian divisions. Under the ægis of the Republic let us, in the spirit of pacification, mutual tolerance, and concord, seek the irresistible force of a united people! The glorious age we celebrate in this grand and pious ceremony should be crowned by the reconciliation of all Frenchmen in the common passion for the public weal, in the name of liberty and country. France will thus always have her place in the vanguard of nations. Honour to our fathers of 1789! Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

The President was cheered again and again at the close of speech. He then proceeded, followed by a portion of the guests, to the Galerie des Battailles, where a cold lunch was served. The well-known picture of the Coronation of Napoleon I. had been removed. The President subsequently went into the gardens, where the fountains played, and a large crowd had assembled. By this time the fact of the outrage near the Elysée had reached Versailles, and the President was received with genuine enthusiasm.

At six o'clock he re-entered his carriage, and with his escort of Cuirassiers reached the Elysée at eight o'clock. A very large crowd had assembled in the Champs Elysées and Avenue de Marigny to witness the return. As his carriage passed, the well-dressed people of whom the crowd was principally composed shouted lustily, "Vive Carnot!" "Vive la Republique!"

In the evening all the public monuments were illuminated, and the streets were thronged with holiday-makers.

THE subscribers to the Chatham Telephone Company were considerably startled and alarmed the other day by the continual ringing of the bells connected with the telephones. It was found impossible to stop the ringing and other noises which came from the instruments, and on an inquiry being made it was found that in altering one of the telephone wires, it had been placed slightly in contact with the electric-light wires, and this caused the unusual disturbances.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpor?

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Paris Exhibition was opened on Monday (6th inst.) by President Carnot. There were no foreign Ambassadors present, but most of the Governments were represented by Ministers, Members of Legation, or Charges d'Affaires. At an early hour Parisians began trooping towards the Champ de Mars. Omnibuses, carriages, and steamboats were not equal to a fourth of the demand on them. The whole of the West-end was a scene of crowding and wild confusion. At every corner stood vendors of centennial medals, tricolour badges, Eiffel trinkets, plans, programmes, and guide-books, and Exhibition tickets. Shortly after one the President's escort drew up in a square in front of the Elysée. The procession proceeded mostly at a walking pace from the Elysée to the Champ de Mars, and the President was greeted with an uninterrupted series of ovations. At two o'clock he alighted in front of the Central Dome, where the Guard of Honour, consisted of French infantry, Annamite tirailleurs, Arabs, Senegalese, and Hindoos. The Circular Gallery was occupied by ladies; Mdme. Carnot (the *Daily News'* correspondent says) wore a gown of pale blue Lyons brocade, forming a Directory pelisse or redingote open at the front, and showing a corsage and skirt of Sevigne pink satin trimmed with old point-lace. That was of the capote shape, having a garland of pink geraniums, and fastened on the head with a diamond arrow. She was presented in the morning by the Horticultural Section with a basket of flowers, consisting of roses to represent France and orchids to represent foreign countries. The opening speech was delivered by M. Tirard. The President, having replied and welcomed the guests, declared the Exhibition open. M. Carnot then proceeded to inspect the various sections of the Exhibition. At four o'clock he arrived at the door of the British Section. He was received with a hearty British cheer and cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive Carnot!" He seemed much gratified at the welcome given him. The committee were presented to him. Sir F. Dillon Bell and Mr. Wood expressed in French their good wishes for the success of the Exhibition and the prosperity of France. M. Carnot's reply was short but very cordial. He said nothing in the Exhibition pleased him more than the condition of the British Section. On the conclusion of his inspection the President returned to the Elysée. There was a good deal of confusion in the building during the ceremony, but on the whole the Exhibition was in a much better state of preparedness than had been expected, though many of the sections are still far from being complete.

The British Commissioners had an unpleasant experience and a narrow escape of failing to welcome the President in their section. According to the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, in order to make assurance doubly sure with respect to being able to receive the President at 4 p. m., the British executive assembled at ten o'clock in the morning in the English Pavilion to await the discharge of cannon, which should notify the admission of the general public. Sir Polydore de Keyser, although in Paris expresely for the occasion, was at the last moment prevented by indisposition from presiding at the reception of the President in the British Section. This duty was fulfilled in his absence by Sir F. Dillon Bell. The members of the Council present were:—Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Joseph Lee, Professors Elgar and Robert Austen, Messrs. Henry Chapman, George Findlay, James Dredge, William Forbes, William Woodall, Vincent Robinson, Preece Truman Wood (Commissioner Delegate), and Josiah Smith, as well as the secretaries to the Council, Messrs. Cundall and Aylmer. As soon as the signal gun had fired these gentlemen left the Council office with the intention of passing through the grounds to the British Section. On arriving at the pathway skirting the right wing of the main building, however, they were brought to a dead halt by a cordon of troops, the officers in command of which would not hear of allowing the British Commission to pass through its ranks. In vain were special passes and official authorisations to "rompre les files" displayed; in vain did Commissaries of Police engirded with their tricoloured sashes address passionate invocations in our behalf to the military authorities. "La consigne est precise!" was the only answer vouchsafed to the civil power; bayonets were fixed, the order given "Serrez les rangs!" and the British Commission, despite the "tenue de gala," stars and crosses of its leading members, was peremptorily ordered to cease from troubling, as it would certainly not be allowed to pass through the lines. Just as we were preparing to return—more in anger than in sorrow—to the "bee-hive," the general commanding issued the order to let pass the members of the Opera Comique troupe who were wanted in the Central Pavilion. These artistes, who presented a curiously forlorn appearance in mufti and without their "war paint," were bustled through the ranks opened for them, though closed to us, and two members of the Council—Professor Elgar and Mr. Forbes—slipped in among them in the character of opera-comedians. The others, seeing that there was no hope of obtaining admission in a legitimate manner, executed a detour round some outbuildings, forced their way through a thickly-planted bosquet, or "shrubbery," scaled a wall, somewhat to the detriment of their festal garments, and finally got into the British Section by certain back-doors and winding ways known to the junior members of the Commission Staff."

The illuminations at night afforded a magnificent spectacle, almost baffling description. The crowd was enormous. At the signal given by the firing of a cannon all the gardens were suddenly bathed in light. The *Daily News'* correspondent says:—All the three cupolas of the Exhibition building, the Machine Gallery, and the facades were outlined with many-coloured lamps. The interminable covered walks had each in the centre of the awning a row of Edison lamps extending from end to end. The numerous fountains were illuminated, and the effect of the beautiful and skilfully blended colours of the water contrasting with the perfect whiteness of the statues was almost magical. The building of the Trocadero rivalled in point of beauty the Exhibition itself; but the supreme wonder of science was the Eiffel Tower. All its arches and main shafts were outlined with incandescent lamps. On its summit was an arc-light of immense size, which utterly cast into the shade the brightness of the moon. The summit had become as a vast star, when the tower was suddenly bathed from summit to foundation in the brightest crimson light. A more extraordinary sight was, I suppose, never witnessed; and the tower shone like a beacon, and could be seen at a distance of eighty miles. It was impossible to make one's way through the grounds. Extensive as they are, they were hardly large enough for the multitude which was packed in them. The main streets of the Faubourg St. Germain were densely crowded by thousands eager to see the tower, which, as the night wore on, became the scene of more and more astonishing displays. Perfect order prevailed in the streets. All the churches, Ministries, and other public buildings were lighted up. The Place de la Concorde was the scene of a grand pyrotechnic display. There were private illuminations on an extensive scale. Not only the large hotels but a multitude of shops displayed lines of gas-jets and transparencies. All the principal streets, indeed, were ablaze with light, and all Paris was in the open air. Numbers of people were dancing in the streets, and processions of young men with flags were singing the "Marseillaise." All the soldiers of the Paris garrison were out on leave, and mixed with the civilians. No policemen were to be seen except here and there at the corner of a street wherein carriage traffic was prohibited. The bridges were brilliantly decorated and illuminated, and there was a kind of nocturnal regatta on the Seine between Passy and Auteuil. Never, indeed, has Paris presented a gayer, a more brilliant spectacle.

The French Press is unanimous in praising the demeanour of M. Carnot. Even the journals hostile to the Republic admit that he went through his part in the ceremonial with easy and amiable dignity, and was in all respects equal to the occasion. The bearing and appearance of Mdme. Carnot are also ungrudgingly praised. King Humbert telegraphed his congratulations to M. Carnot on his escape from Perrin's revolver, as soon as he heard that he had been fired at. The other Powers caused their absent Ambassadors to express, through the same medium, their concern. The Charges d'Affaires representing their Excellencies were also instructed to call at the Elysée with the same object. The German Charge d'Affaires presented the congratulations of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, and Mr. Egerton those of Lord Salisbury. The Germans stretched a point of etiquette, inasmuch a Charge d'Affaires does not represent his Sovereign, but only his Government.

THE BOULANGER TRIAL.

THE Examining Committee of the Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice to try General Boulanger and his associates, had a number of witnesses before them on Wednesday, 8th inst., but none of them were persons of any political standing. The Committee have decided to expedite their labours in order to conclude their investigations in a fortnight's time. On the evidence which will have been obtained by that time with regard to the questions (1) of the subornation of the army, (2) the source of the Boulangist funds, and (3) the so-called historical night (the famous nocturnal meeting of M. Jules Ferry's candidature for the Presidency), the Committee will decide whether there is any ground for the prosecution to be proceeded with.

INDIAN CARGO SURVEYS.

THE *Manchester Examiner* publishes the following relating to "surveys" of goods arriving in India as important to Manchester shippers:—

To anyone engaged in the shipping business, more particularly to the Eastern markets, the word "survey" is a sound of dread. Surveys, like scarlet fever, are epidemic. Given favourable conditions, and the recurrence of the disease may be looked for with certainty; unfortunately the intervals between the outbreaks of this irritating commercial malady have lately been shorter, and it threatens to become chronic. The system of surveys is in itself reasonable, and when originated many years ago for the settlement of disputes in which at least one of the parties concerned was at a distance, seemed admirably to meet the necessities of such cases as alleged difference of quality and value from the contract under which the dispute arose. When sellers did not outnumber the buyers in foreign markets, and when as a rule houses at home worked exclusively with European firms in the far East, the arbitration of two British merchants, with or without an umpire of their choosing, was likely to lead to a just and satisfactory settlement of claims put forward for alleged inferiority or variation from contract conditions. When the surveyors were men of long experience, of known integrity, and of influence in the markets abroad, their

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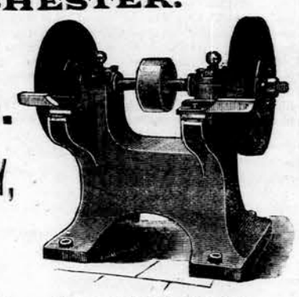

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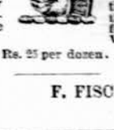

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